

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811.

NATIONAL

AND

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, *PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

PAROCHIAL REGISTER BILL FOR RECORDING MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, BAPTISMS, &c. MORE COMPLETELY THAN HERETOFORE, AND FOR FORMING GENERAL REPOSITORIES OF SUCH REGISTERS IN ENGLAND;—WITH REFERENCE TO THE DALRYMPLE AND BERKELEY CAUSES.

THE affections of the heart are an integral part of human nature. From these, as from a perennial fountain, flows the greater part of the enjoyments, the real enjoyments of life: they influence us incessantly: they combine with all our actions: they operate as motives: they accompany us while we live: they entwine around us when we die:

E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.

But every thing human partakes of the imperfections of humanity: our strength is but a relative term, expressing somewhat less of weakness; our virtue is but a quality alloyed in a smaller proportion with vice; our wisdom is a short remove further from folly; and our most determined resolution, but too often wavers, between perseverance and retrogradation; though it may not be chargeable with absolute insincerity. If every thing human be imperfect, how should the affections of the heart escape imperfection?—They should be guided; but who will undertake to guide these perverse *capricios*? They should be con-

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trolled; but that were to bid the wind be steady, and the fluctuating billow be firm.

In countries long settled and filled with inhabitants, many inconveniences would follow practices which are adopted among often removing tribes in territories thinly peopled. The proportion of the sexes to each other, as born into the world, and reaching maturity, does not allow of monopoly by individuals of either sex; and, unquestionably, domestic comfort is ill consulted by apportioning affection, of which each who receives a share, contemplates much more strongly the privation than the enjoyment.

All ages and places where civilization has advanced beyond the very first stage, have witnessed a pledge of some kind, in ratification of the agreement between individuals of the sexes, to unite their lot, and to combine their endeavours for mutual welfare. They have chosen each other from among that national or common mass, which heretofore afforded them unlimited opportunities of choice. They contract engagements by which they are now connected; and, by this connection, they are separated from the national community at large, to form a domestic community of their own. It is fit, that this change of state should be marked—to the parties, by an avowal of reciprocal obligation;—to the public, by an acknowledgement of special propriety in each other. To omit this open confession, is to practice an injustice on the public; for who without it, shall so much as guess at the relation thus contracted, or discover the impropriety of proposals which affection might prompt, but morality must forbid? The miseries attendant on illicit intercourse of the sexes, are too strongly marked to admit a moment's hesitation: where it is tolerated

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by public indifference, the tribe is always impoverished, barbarous, wandering, feeble, and few in number. Where it is furtively indulged in better regulated communities, the consequences are the same to individuals, as in the other case, to the state: poverty, fickleness, inconstancy, weakness of character, and want of posterity. Nature itself, sets a mark on prostitution; and those who attempt to counteract Nature, will assuredly find her appointments too powerful to be overcome by any strength which they can engage against her.

The *state* of marriage we say, is the appointment of God and Nature; and, whoever attempts to contravene it, will find it immutable as the divinely impelled rotation of the earth, or the established course of the seasons;—but the *ceremonies or rites*, by which the entrance into that state is denoted, have been, and are, as various, as the nations on the face of the globe. Part of the marriage ceremony is symbolical; and symbols are so far arbitrary, that what appears to one (person or nation) to be supremely significant, is considered by another, as many degrees below that enviable distinction. The ring, say the English, is a symbol of never-ending constancy; but the North Briton thinks nothing of the ring. “May those who so much as attempt to interrupt the harmony of this couple,” exclaims the Jewish Rabbi, “be broken as this glass is broken”—and he dashes it to atoms against the ground. Does it follow that this fracture of the brittle glass is essential to the state of marriage? Certainly not—neither is the gift and reception of a ring, an essential;—for then what marriage in Scotland would be valid?

But does not a sense of propriety suggest the duty and the interest of parties, to conform to the usages of their nation? We take the liberty of proposing our opinion, that the Jew who should forbid the demolition of the glass at his wedding, would be justly punished by a spirit of jealousy, suggesting, that rivals in the affections of his bride, meditated the interruption of their conjugal harmony. And the Englishman, who should object to the perpetuity of his constancy, implied in the wedding ring, we should consign to the frozen circle of irremediable Old-Bachelorism. Yet, the ring is unnecessary amongst Quakers, though Englishmen; and our acknowledgment of the validity

of Quaker marriages, is proof sufficient, that we attach no superstitious ideas to the subject, but can distinguish, without difficulty, between what is indispensable—union of affections, and consent,—and what is advisable—a general conformity to the customary institutions of the country in which Providence has cast our lot. What is already known and recognized by the public, is properly enough adopted on a subject, the purport of which is acknowledgment, publicity and recognizance.

The Commonwealth of England, thinking the intervention of a priest in marriage burdensome, appointed the contract to pass before a justice of the peace; and the constitutional powers, after the restoration, very properly sanctioned those marriages;—for, what a scene of confusion must have ensued, had the presence of a priest been deemed indispensable to the ceremony? Nevertheless, the propriety of addressing prayers, or intreating heavenly benediction on an engagement so solemn and so important, is to every thinking mind too evident to admit a doubt; and to unthinking minds, even, is [may be] so solemn, so impressive as to overawe their feelings, though it may not confute their cavils. Who would criminate parents, now parting with their children, should parental affection burst forth in good wishes for the prosperity of the new connection? Who that has felt as a father, would censure a valedictory effusion of blessings on the head of the kneeling offspring? This is now effected by the union of all parties in prayers appointed for the service; and most assuredly, the duty is performed with greater propriety and decorum by a minister, under the influence of complete self-possession, than it could be by the most pathetic expressions of affectionate feeling, the very pathos of which would be impeded by the vehemence in which it originated. Though we differ in judgment from the catholic, who thinks marriage a sacrament, yet if he keep his marriage vow in the spirit of a sacrament, he need dread no censure from us: if he study to conform his conduct to the solemnity he attaches to his obligation, we heartily felicitate him; and wish him long to enjoy the satisfaction which we frankly award to his virtue. That is one extreme: and if there be any sect which adopts the contrary extreme,

and piques itself on the absolute simplicity of its nuptial rites, let its members know that we deem a breach of the obligation implied in those rites, simple though they be, as no less criminal, dishonourable, degrading, and anti-social, than if they were the most elaborate composition that ever suggested itself to the human imagination.

"What, then, Messrs. the Panoramists, you consider publicity as necessary to marriage?" We confess, that we lie open in some degree to that imputation. We know that by well-established prescription, privacy is the privilege of lovers. The order of things requires, at that period of the progress of affection—shady groves, purling streams, verdant meads, and secluded bowers: proper haunts for sufferers under the tender passion! But after due indulgence of this sequestering propensity, a gradual return to the regions of light and day, to the cheerful sociabilities of life, must have its turn. Parents and guardians may be allowed to tolerate in their company the intended connection; rumour may circulate the intelligence among acquaintance; congratulations may be prepared and accepted; till at length the day arrives which openly announces to all the world, "the consummation devoutly to be wished."

The publicity of marriage is favourable to public morals; it is favourable to the preservation of young persons from delusive ceremonies not legally deemed marriage; and it protects the issue from a thousand inconveniences, by the mere fact, that nobody thinks of inflicting them. We are old enough to have received information of numerous evils consequent on the private marriages formerly held not unlawful in this kingdom: we have known couples who separated in a pet, because they thought they could separate; yet in cooler moments resumed the connection, because conscience, honour, and affection, commanded that resumption. We have known testamentary dispositions of property, obliged to be confined to a certain channel of executorships, and confidence upon honour to extend through three generations, merely in consequence of a private marriage. Should we add that we have known children bastardized, who were not bastards; and freehold estates cut off from the proper heir, by deficiency of proof;

—our temerity in pleading for publicity, might, peradventure, be tolerated, if not approved. We even risque the affirmation, that were we buyers of spouses, as we had lately occasion to describe the Chinese, it should be in the open market; and more public still, if the customary mode were by auction; in which case we should, at least, be informed of all the excellent qualities of the lot under the hammer; including some, which by possibility, we might have no subsequent opportunity of becoming acquainted with.

We remonstrate, therefore, in the strongest terms, against all proposals to which injunctions of secrecy are annexed; and we caution most explicitly our young readers against private meetings, private correspondence, and private purposes. In support of this caution we shall adduce some strong instances of its importance: and a copy of the bill for establishing public registers of marriages, births, and baptisms.

Our first instance is one which lately occurred in the Consistory Court at Doctors' Commons: one of the parties to it wished it to be annulled, and had actually contracted a second marriage: but it is established. We say nothing on the anguish of mind sustained by Miss Gordon, in consequence of the secrecy agreed on: that may more easily be conceived than described; but we ask, in what situation is the second wife, Miss Manners?—What character annexes itself to her children?—can they inherit freehold property?—Moreover, supposing children both by Miss Gordon and Miss Manners, what deadly feuds, what reciprocal hatred, what animosity descending through unborn generations!—and all this owing to one false principle,—that of "concealment:"—Privacy on a subject of which publicity is a necessary quality!

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Dalrymple v. Dalrymple.

A suit at the instance of Mrs. Dalrymple, formerly Miss Gordon, for a restitution of conjugal rights, as the wife, by the law of Scotland, of Captain John William Henry Dalrymple, son of late General Dalrymple.

It appeared that Captain D. accompanying his regiment to Edinburgh, was there first introduced to Miss Gordon; they conceived a mutual regard for each other, which ended in a matrimonial contract. Family circumstances, however, rendering it necessary, as he persuaded her, that the knowledge of the

marriage should be concealed during the lifetime of his father, Miss Gordon yielded to his injunctions of secrecy, and they accordingly exchanged mutual written promises to this purport: "*I do solemnly promise, as soon as it is in my power, to marry you, and never any other person.*" Upon the faith of these promises, they conducted themselves towards each other as man and wife, and at a subsequent period exchanged farther acknowledgements of the relation in which they stood to each other, to this purport: "*I hereby acknowledge John William Henry Dalrymple to be my lawful husband;*" and "*I hereby acknowledge Johanna Gordon to be my lawful wife;*" and signed respectively. Upon Captain Dalrymple's departure with his regiment from Scotland, he obtained a written promise of secrecy from Miss Gordon, in which she declares, "*that nothing but the strongest necessity, a necessity which circumstances alone could justify, should ever force her to declare her marriage with him.*" He continued earnestly his injunctions to her on this head, 'till almost the very moment of his departure from England; constantly addressing her by letter from Portsmouth, and even when abroad; and pointing out to her the agency of Sir Rupert George as the channel of their communication. Some time afterwards the correspondence was discontinued on his part, and Miss Gordon in consequence wrote to his father to ascertain his address. Upon being apprised of this, he directed a confidential friend, Mr. Hawkins, of Brighton, to intercept her letters to his father; but this gentleman finding considerable difficulty in such a service, wrote to her himself to discontinue the correspondence; and General Dalrymple dying about this time, Miss Gordon considering herself released from her promise of secrecy, immediately made a frank avowal to Mr. Hawkins of the nature of her situation with Captain Dalrymple. He shortly afterwards returned very unexpectedly from Malta; and in a conversation with Mr. Hawkins, hinted at his determination of abandoning his connection with Miss Gordon. This gentleman used every argument to dissuade him from such a purpose, and, as he had reason from his conduct to think, with success; but in a day or two afterwards, he was surprised to hear of Captain D.'s marriage with Miss Manners, a sister of the Duchess of St. Albans. This coming to the knowledge of Miss Gordon, she in justice to her own rights commenced the present suit.

The validity of a marriage of this description, according to the law of Scotland, being the principal question in the case, the opinions and exposition of that law, by its most eminent professors of the present day, formed the principal part of the evidence,

accompanied by the production of many of the letters that passed in the course of the transaction.

A very learned and ingenious argument took place upon this subject. The counsel for Miss Gordon contended, that from this evidence, it appeared the Scotch law recognized three modes of marriage as binding upon the parties,—the first was, a consent *per verba de presenti*, by which the parties assume the marriage contract between them from that moment; the second was, a promise to solemnize matrimony at a future period, and an intercourse between the parties upon the faith of that promise; and the third was by public acknowledgements of being man and wife, letters in the conjugal stile, &c. from which the actual existence of the marriage contract was by law presumed. The Learned Advocates, from a review of all the circumstances of the case, then proceeded to contend that the marriage in question clearly came within all the three modes specified, and the Court was therefore bound to give operation to it.

This construction of the law was denied by the Counsel on the other side, who, from their comments on the evidence, contended that it would warrant no other construction than that of an obligation upon Captain Dalrymple to perform the nuptial engagement at a future period, but on a condition of secrecy; that that condition not having been complied with, he was released.

Sir William Scott, in a learned and elaborate, yet perspicuous speech, recapitulated the evidence, and delivered the judgment of the Court. He observed, that the question must be decided by the law of England, though by reference to that of Scotland; for it was a proposition beyond the reach of argument upon any principle of law in civilized states, that if the first marriage was legally good, the second was legally bad. According to the judgment of the eminent men examined, Mr. Dalrymple was sufficiently a domicile resident, and of sufficient age to contract matrimony in Scotland, though a Minor by the laws of England; for the same law that gives him that power supposes a sufficient discretion in its exercise. By the Scotch law, too, *consensus non concubitu, facit matrimonium*, and that without the intervention of a priest; it was a civil contract, and consent was the very essence of a contract, and was, therefore, equally so in this to which heaven was a witness. This, too, was conformable to the ancient Canon-law derived from the theological principles of the religion of Europe, and till the Council of Trent, the consent of two parties was deemed a sufficient marriage; afterwards three sorts of marriages only were allowed; regular, which was complete both in civil and and re-

ligious requisites; irregular, which was only a civil contract, and wanted the religious ceremony; and promise of marriage at a future period, followed by conjugal rights. The statute of the 26th of George III. however, swept away all three doctrines, in England. The Court would not itself trace the progress of the Scotch law farther than that it was derived from the Canon Roman law, but for that purpose must look to Scotch authorities. The Learned Judge then took a view of the opinions of the Scotch professors, from which he inferred, that as most of them agreed in points conformable to the old Canon Law, that that law must be the basis of the Scotch Law; and consent, therefore, was the real marriage of Scotland. He then referred to the text authorities, and thence to the decisions of the Scotch Courts confirmatory of that doctrine; and, applying that to the circumstances of the present case, was clearly of opinion that the marriage was a valid one, and that the lady had used no unnecessary delay in claiming her remedy. He pronounced, therefore, that, *her claim to conjugal rights was a just one, and that Mr. Dalrymple was bound to receive and treat her accordingly.*

Our second instance is the famous Berkeley cause, which has occupied the House of Peers for many weeks during the last sitting of Parliament. This is precisely the contrary of the former; both parties wished to establish the legality of the marriage; no stone was left unturned to effect this; the best advice of the best counsel was obtained; recourse was had to the Court of Chancery, with intent to perpetuate records of the fact; the matter was introduced by Earl Berkeley in his place in the House of Lords, when he earnestly intreated examination of evidence:—if then, under all the influence of rank, wealth, and professional talents, of strong desire and parental anxiety, this suit failed, and the marriage was held, *not proved*;—if this marriage fails by its *privacy*, can any additional arguments be necessary in support of the principles of *publicity*, which we have so strenuously maintained?

The heads of this cause as stated in favour of the claimant were given in our eighth volume, page 1135. From that article our readers know that Lord Berkeley agitated the subject in the House of Peers in 1799 [on occasion of an order of the House for proof of Peers' genealogies]: also the alledged manner in which the register of the mar-

riage was discovered. The House at that time waived complete enquiry into the case, as it was soon discovered that Earl Berkeley would in all probability be unable to vindicate himself from the crime of having participated in the destruction of a register of marriage; the punishment of which is death. His lordship afterwards, in 1801, caused a suit in Chancery to be instituted; the *demurrer* on which was argued at great length and overruled: [It may be seen in Vesey, Vol. VI. p. 251.] but when these papers were offered to the House of Lords, they could not be received in evidence. To confirm this marriage as with his dying breath, Earl Berkeley, six or eight days before his death, while in expectation of his dissolution, wrote letters to Earl Craven, the guardian of his children, and to H.R.H. the Prince Regent, in favour of his eldest son;* but the House could not accept them as proof in the enquiry.—The other transactions connected with this claim, may be seen in our Parliamentary History.

We proceed now to extract some circumstances of the evidence from the papers printed by order of the House.

It will not be supposed that we can contract into a few pages the history of a cause which in the parliamentary papers, occupies nearly *nine hundred* pages: we can only extract a few points of the evidence, taken from different parts.

Lord Berkeley died August 8, 1810.

The first witness examined, in point of importance, was the mother of the claimant; who swore to having been married to Earl Berkeley, at Berkeley church, March 30, 1785. The banns were said to have been published, as required by law, in the months of November and December, 1784; and the parties present at the solemnization of the marriage, were Rev. Augustus Thomas Hupsman, curate, since dead; Richard Barns, who acted as clerk, but who could not write; and William Tudor [Cole], who signed his name Tudor only, designing to drop the name of *Cole*, in order to conceal the family of the intend-

* We should willingly have introduced a copy of these letters; but all the papers in the Berkeley cause, are under an injunction of secrecy from superior powers, to which it is our duty, and honour to conform.

ed wife of Lord Berkeley. Her father was a butcher at Wootton, near Gloucester, in the neighbourhood of which is Berkeley Castle, the residence of the earl. Her brother William Tudor, swore to the same purport, as having been present at the ceremony. Miss Cole afterwards took the name of Tudor; and was during many years called Miss Tudor in Lord Berkeley's family. Even after the second marriage, May 16, 1796, she was still called Miss Tudor, for a twelvemonth at least.

The family of the Coles was not in affluent circumstances, nor of the most rigid morals. On the death of the father, in January, 1783, the family was broken up: the daughters were soon afterwards sent to service. They obtained places, first with Lady Talbot; where they staid but a little while. They returned to Gloucester; and afterwards went to London, where the eldest, Susanna, lived in criminal connection with several gentlemen; and after passing by various names, was reported to be married to a gentleman of fortune, about 1794, with whom she quitted the kingdom.

During the early part of the history of this case, she was known as Mrs. Turnour; and under this name Lord Berkeley was of her acquaintance.

It appears that Lord Berkeley had noticed the two sisters Coles at Gloucester, at the house of a third sister, who had married Farren, a butcher at Gloucester, —before they went out to service. There can be no doubt but what they also knew him, personally.

Thomas Stock, a butcher at Gloucester, just opposite the College Court going into the Church-yard, being examined, deposed, that he kept a shop in Westgate street many years, being seventy years old; and that he was living there in 1783, and a long while before then. To the question, Do you remember in 1783, seeing Lord Berkeley there?—He answered, I cannot tell exactly; my memory will not let me say what year it was in; but at the time the militia was there I saw Lord Berkeley more than once or twice, or ten times, come opposite to me, the same as these gentleman are—march off when he dismissed the soldiers; I just looked at him a bit; he seemed to smile. I took no more notice than to see whereabouts he went, and so I took notice that he went into Mr. Farren's: "and who happened to be there?"—I saw Polly Cole at the door—

"and why did you go up to see whether it was Lord Berkeley and Polly Cole?"—because I thought whether it was or not, I thought it was like two lovers ready to see one another; and that was what I looked after.

This was confirmed by other testimony.

The history of Mary Cole (the Countess of Berkeley) is traced from Gloucester to a place at Mrs. Foote's, at Broughton Malherd, in Kent, till December, 1804. While she was in this situation, the Countess affirms that Lord Berkeley kept up an intercourse with her by letters: [The banns are said to have been published in the early part of this month, December.] That she saw him, though but seldom, till she went down to Berkeley to be married to him, in March 1785. That for privacy, she went down alone; informed nobody but her brother, then about sixteen years of age, who came from Gloucester, accompanied her to the church, and witnessed the ceremony, under the name of Tudor. She resided part of 1785 at Gloucester: saw Lord Berkeley but seldom: came to London, resided in lodgings prepared for her by his lordship; and at length was received by him into his family, of which she acted as mistress both at Cranford and at Berkeley Castle.

What were the reasons, if any existed, which induced the concealment of the marriage in 1785, from the year 1785 to the year 1794; and which concealment terminated in the year 1794?—It was the situation of my sister, when I went to London the latter end of 1784 or the beginning of 1785, whom I supposed married, but who really was not so till the year 1794; but there were other reasons which my husband gave to me afterwards.

How did your ladyship's husband state that that was any reason for the concealment, the situation of your sister?—It being so extremely disgraceful to myself.

That that sister was living under the roof of a gentleman to whom she was not married?—Yes. My husband on his death-bed told me that he married me at the time to get possession of my person; it never having been the intention of him, at the time he married me to acknowledge me as his wife.

From the examination of John Taylor we learn, "that to the copy of the certificate of the first marriage at Berkeley, deposited in the register of St. Martin's in the Fields, on the 19th of April, 1810, signed Berkeley, in the presence of Anthony Hamilton, D. D. vicar of St. Martin's, the follow-

ing was added to the former attestation of the marriage, signed

AUG. THOS. HUPSMAN, Vicar.

W. TUDOR.

The mark ✕ of RICHARD BARNES.

"Although my wife is named in the registering of my children, Mary Cole, she was then, in fact, Countess of Berkeley, my marriage with her (which at the date of this entry was kept secret) having taken place on the 30th day of March, 1785, as appears by the register of Berkeley parish, now deposited in the House of Lords, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

"BERKELEY."

An extraordinary testimony was also borne to this marriage by Lady Berkeley, for the satisfaction of her mother, (now Mrs. Glossop).

Before you went to live with your daughter in Park Lane, had you any explanation on the subject of her being married to Lord Berkeley?—Yes.

What did Lady Berkeley say to you at that time?—She came to me on a Saturday, and said, "Mother will you come and be with me while I lie-in." "No, says I, my dear, I shall not." "Why, what is your reason?" "Because, says I, I think you are not married, and that is the reason I will not go to be with you to encourage vice; I cannot look upon you as my daughter if you are not lawfully married." She came up to me, and burst out crying, and said, "Mother, to-morrow is Sunday, and you and I will go to sacrament together; and if you will go with me, I will take the sacrament;" but she first said she was married. "I am married, says she; but it is a secret;" and then she said, "Mother, to satisfy you, we will go together to-morrow morning and take the sacrament, I will with you, and then I hope you will think that I cannot do such a thing as that, without I am a good woman; I would not do it for all the world." "Very well, says I, then, my dear, I will attend on you;" and we both cried, and then we went to the sacrament; and when she came out, she came to me and took me in her arms, and said, "Mother, do you think I could have done this as I have done, if I was not an honest woman?" "No, says I, I think and hope you would not." "Very well, then; now, says she, I hope you will be content, and come and be with me; I have satisfied you as far as I can."

Allusions to this marriage are said to have passed between Lord and Lady Berkeley, on several occasions; as for instance:

Daniel Marklove was asked by Sir Samuel Romilly—Had you seen Lord Berkeley, before the year 1796, in company with Lady Berkeley?—Oh, yes, many times.

Have you heard any thing said by Lord Berkeley in allusion to any marriage?—For many years I have had the honour of playing at cards with the late Lord Berkeley and the present Countess, during the winter season, and in the course of conversation my Lord observed, talking of something that happened prior to that time, "that was before you and I were married, Mary," and calling her his wife. Lady Berkeley has made also the same observations "before you and I were married, Peer;" this happened at different periods.

Col. John West, also states to the same purpose.

Have the goodness to state what then passed between Lord Berkeley and yourself in 1797?—In consequence of a letter I received from the Countess of Berkeley to mention to me that Lord Berkeley had a secret to communicate to me, one morning at breakfast I mentioned to Lady Berkeley, "You informed me, Lord Berkeley had a secret to communicate to me; what was that secret?"

This was in the presence of Lord Berkeley?—Yes, it was in the presence of Lord Berkeley, reminding Lady Berkeley of what she had mentioned in her letter to me, begging now to let me know the secret. She turned to my Lord, and said, "Do tell West the secret now." He took Lady Berkeley by the hand, and said, "allow me to introduce to you the Countess of Berkeley." I said, "It gave me great satisfaction to know that she was Countess of Berkeley; but pray, my Lord, will you allow me to ask you one question; when could you have done this? when could you have introduced that Lady as Countess of Berkeley to me?" I do not know exactly the number of years, but he says, "Eleven or twelve years prior to that time;" then says I, "My Lord, am I to understand that your eldest son is legitimate?"—"I mean that you should understand positively that it was so." I then expressed my satisfaction again, and begged leave to tell this; "Will you allow me, my Lord, to tell this; to talk of it abroad?" says he, "You may." Knowing a lady I might tell it to, which was the same as putting it into the papers. I immediately went, and informed the Prince of Wales of it; the Prince of Wales was informed of it that morning at Weymouth.

You have heard of a second marriage?—Yes.

Had you any conversation with Lord

Berkeley on the subject of that second marriage?—Yes, I had.

Prior to 1799?—Yes.

Did you ever hold any conversation with Lady Berkeley, on the subject of a dispute existing between her and Lord Berkeley?—At what period do you speak of?

State what passed between Lord Berkeley and you on that subject?—It was the Earl of Uxbridge had told me of the second marriage; I did not believe it; upon which I went immediately from Lord Uxbridge's house to Spring Gardens and told Lord Berkeley, "I have heard a very odd thing, that you have been married a second time, and to a Miss Cole, spinster." Says I, "Is it true?" he said, "It is very true." It surprised me very much to hear of a second marriage. His only answer was, "There is no law against a man marrying as often as he pleases." Says I, "My Lord, I know of no law against it;" that was the substance of what passed between us.

On the contrary, others affirmed, that Mary Cole, dazzled by the shew and glare which surrounded her sister Mrs. Turnour, visited and lived with her, in direct opposition to the injunctions of her mother, who, suspecting the impropriety of Mrs. T.'s situation, forbid all her children from renewing their connection or acquaintance with her. The first step in this history is the following.

Anne Foote, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Foote, being examined, stated, that she lived at Broughton Malherd, in Kent, about forty-six miles from London, and that on March 4, 1784, she received into her employment a lady, afterwards Lady Berkeley, in the capacity principally of lady's maid; that she lived with her from March to the end of December, about ten months, previous to which Mrs. Foote received a letter from the lady's sister, requesting that Mary Cole might leave her place rather before the month of warning was expired. Being asked to produce that request, the following letter was shewn and read:

"Madam,

"Actuated by the generosity of your character I take the liberty of scribbling to you begging if it will not be too great a favour that my sister may come to town the week after Christmas as I am obliged to go in the country the week following, and should be happy to see her before I go. I beg Madam I may not make it hill covenant to you or give you the smallest trouble would rather suffer any disappointment my self then be thought unpertinent or regardless of your favour to my sister, she poor thing has long been in want of a friend and she tells me

but for your kindness to her she would have been more unfortunate excuse me Madam for saying heaven will reward your generous condescension to my sister and beleave me I am with real humility your humble sir^{nt}

S. TURNOUR."

December 30, 1784, Lady Berkeley quitted Mrs. Foote's house; who, on being questioned as to the dress and attire of her servant, indicating that she was supplied with money from another quarter, replied, none in the least, but that she was rather short of clothes.....

William Lane, cabinet maker, Gloucester. Do you remember being in London in the latter end of the year 1784 or the beginning of 1785?—Perfectly well.

After relating that one Selby was indebted to him, and that he lived at Knights-bridge, he proceeded, I went to Knightsbridge, and brought Selby up to my brother's house in George-street near Portman-square. It was the 1st of April. Selby dined with me, and I advanced him £20 more. Finding I should want money, and hearing of Mrs. Turnour being in good circumstances, and there being a debt due to my father-in-law from old Mr. Cole, I applied to her in hopes of getting my money, which was £14 or £15. There I saw going into the house Lord and Lady Berkeley. I stopped a little time, and Lord Berkeley came out. I then went and knocked at the door. I knowed Mrs. Turnour. I then asked if her mother was there; she said, "No; my mother is not; but I know, Mr. Lane, what you want." Lady Berkeley came up to the top of the stairs, and said, "Mr. Lane, do not distress my mother; we may have it in our power to make you amends, and we will do it."

Were you well acquainted with the person of Lord Berkeley before this time?—For years. And with the person of Lady Berkeley?—I knew her very well from a child.

Are you quite sure you saw Lord and Lady Berkeley go to the house of Mrs. Turnour?—I am positively sure of it.

The Rev. John Chapeau, an intimate of Lord Berkeley's, relates an account given him by Lady Berkeley to the same effect.

At any time did Lady Berkeley relate to you any circumstance respecting her history?—She did.

Have the goodness to repeat them.—About October, I cannot recollect to say in what year exactly, I think it must be about 1787. When I came into the parlour to shelter myself, I think it was from rain, Miss Tudor was discharging a servant she had had out of the country, and persuading this girl to return to her friends in the country, telling

her she would pay her stage coach if she would. She refused, saying, she liked to stay in London better. Upon which Miss Tudor asked me, if I did not think the girl extremely obstinate; and that a girl with a good countenance, and dismissed from service without money, would be sure to fall a prey to some man or other. In this situation, said she, I was once myself; but having a friend of my mother's, whose name I recollected, and whose house I found out, very luckily was received with kindness; but that kindness did not last long, for he came to me, and said, "Mary, you must not stay longer under my roof; I have lived in good esteem among my neighbours, and the young people will laugh at me if you continue, and the old will despise me: therefore, child, you must go down to your friends at Gloucester." I said to her, "I hope that he did not turn you out without some money?" "No," she said, "he did not; he gave me a very handsome present, and with that present I quitted his house and went to my sister Ann Farren, whom I found with a sore breast, two or three children extremely diseased and dirty, and one Mrs. Sheffield, an old servant in the family, who came, upon her necessitous situation, to assist them. The first thing I did was to send for a surgeon to my sister; the next was to have the children cleaned and clothed, and that dipped very deeply into my present. I remunerated Mrs. Sheffield for her kindness, and, then disliking my situation under my sister, took up my little bundle and marched to my sister Susan's. I took up the knocker; but recollecting that my mother had given me strict orders never to speak to my sister Susan any more, I laid it down again quietly, and took a turn to reflect upon my disobedience; but when I thought of returning to all that misery at my sister's, my sister screaming with pain, and the children almost famished with hunger, I faced about, went to my sister Susan's once again; took up the knocker and gave a loud rap. Who should come to the door, but as if it had been on purpose) my sister Susan herself, dressed out in all the paraphernalia of a fine lady going to the opera. She took me into her arms, carried me into the parlour and gave me refreshment; began to tear a great many valuable laces of sixteen shillings a yard, to equip me for the opera, and when I was so dressed I looked like a devil. I went to the opera and was entertained with it, and at night returned again to my sister's, and there I found a table well spread; not knowing that my sister ever had any fortune. At that table were Lord Berkeley, Sir Thomas Kipworth, I think a Mr. Mariot, and a Mr. Howarth; the evening went off very dull, and they soon left the place. The next night we went

to the play in the same manner, and returned in the same manner, and with no other difference than a young barrister, whom I thought agreeable; and if I had been frequently with him should have liked him very much. When they went away, I requested my sister to give me a cheerful evening, that we might recount over our youthful stories; the day was fixed, and our supper consisted of a roast fowl, sausages, and a bowl of punch. In the midst of our mirth a violent noise was heard in the passage, and in rushed two ruffians, one seizing my sister by the right hand, and the other by the left, trying to drag her out of the house in order to carry her to a spunging-house. She told me the men declared they would not quit Susan her sister unless they received a hundred guineas. She fainted away; then, when she came to herself, she found Lord Berkeley standing by her sister Susan, who was not there before. Miss Tudor fell upon her knees, and desired my Lord Berkeley to liberate her sister; that she had no money herself to do it, and if he would do it, he might do whatever he would with her own person; he paid down one hundred guineas; the ruffians quitted their hold, and my lord carried off the lady.

In the conclusion, did her ladyship say any thing?—Yes; she said, "Mr. Chapeau, I have been as much sold as any lamb that goes to the shambles."

The character maintained by Lady Berkeley while at Gloucester, appears to have been inconsistent with that of a young woman lately married, from the following testimony.

William Fendall, Esq. a barrister by profession, principally residing at Gloucester, attended the quarter sessions at that place, which he particularly recollected attending in July, 1785, on Wednesday the 12th or 13th, when he observed the present Lady Berkeley looking out of a window in a corner house, partly in Southgate-street and partly in Bell-lane. He had never seen or spoken to her before, but on seeing her he kissed his hand, or saluted her some way or other by taking off his hat, showing an intention of waiting upon her, if she would allow him. The door was open and I went up into a room up one pair of stairs, and I am pretty confident that the sister of that lady, Mrs. Farren, was with her in the room when I went in. I sat with them, and I rather believe, but I am not confident whether I drank tea with them that afternoon or not; I sat with them from half an hour to an hour; I should suppose I might stay probably the greater part of an hour. I certainly paid that attention to a very handsome woman whom I found there, Lady Berkeley, which a man might be very naturally expected to

pay. I do not recollect that there was any thing particularly forward in Lady Berkeley's conduct; nor did she appear offended with my conduct.

Was there any thing passed during that visit which led you in the smallest degree to suppose that that lady was a married woman?—Certainly nothing. He renewed his visit on the Friday after dinner about seven o'clock, going up into the same room where he had been before, where he found Lady Berkeley alone; he could not tell exactly how he introduced himself farther than by intimating, that having visited her before, he was in consequence come to visit her again. He said she intimated neither surprize nor objection; that he staid and drank tea with Lady Berkeley alone; but he acknowledged that inviting himself, she only acquiesced in it. Though he could not exactly recollect the conversation, he asserted, that nothing was said by her intimating that she was a married woman. He visited her four times upon the whole, always in the afternoon. Nothing criminal, I solemnly declare, ever did pass between Lady Berkeley and myself, I must submit to their lordships that circumstances might occur which it might be very unpleasant to state. Occasional liberties might be taken, and perhaps at the time that Mr. Farren came in, something of that sort might be passing; but I most solemnly declare, that nothing criminal ever passed between Lady Berkeley and myself. I certainly was taking liberties with Lady Berkeley at that time, unquestionably.

Was it with or against her consent?—Certainly with a degree of reluctance on her part.

What was the nature of the liberties you were then taking?—I was saluting her. She expressed a reluctance every time I attempted to take any liberties of that kind, certainly.

Can you at all recollect in what way the letter began?—I certainly do recollect the peculiar expression; I certainly do recollect the first expression, and I think I can venture with confidence to say that it began in these words, "Maria with equal heart sits down to answer the letter she has received." I beg leave to state that it was the peculiarity of the expression that made that impression upon me, that I am confident I can state it correctly. I certainly understood from her ladyship's letter, that she would not admit my visits on any other than honourable terms; my situation was such as to render it absolutely ruin to form an honourable connection with her, and I relinquished the connection altogether, and never had any communication with her ladyship afterwards.

Mary Williams, living at Wotton-under-Edge, was asked, whether she recollected

Lady Berkeley going to live with a Mrs. Foote, and whether she saw her at Gloucester after that circumstance? To which she answered, yes, and recollected her being ill at Mrs. Farren's, the corner of Bell-lane; the witness having been several times at the house. She added, that late one evening, in the summer of 1785, she saw Lord Berkeley come out of Mr. Farren's house in the Bell-lane. It might be as much as eleven o'clock at night; it was on a summer evening.

The Rev. John Chapeau stated, that he had been acquainted with the late Lord Berkeley thirty-five years; that he baptized William Fitzhardinge in 1787, at St. George's, Hanover Square; and had seen his registry, which at the last time he saw it, was a very different thing from what it was at first. The certificate, said he, which I gave to Lord Berkeley, was "William Fitzhardinge, the natural son of Frederick Augustus Earl of Berkeley, by Mary Tudor." Till the christening took place, he did not know whether any, and what lady was living with Lord Berkeley at the time; he then understood that she lived in Park-street, near Park-lane: he also mentioned that she was present at the christening, previous to which he said, Lord Berkeley applied to him to christen his child, saying, "he had a natural son, and should be very much obliged to me if I would christen him." Mr. C. said, "he could not do it, as it was a natural child, and therefore begged that he would excuse me, for I must apply to the Rector of St. George's parish if I did, and I did not think it was a post of honour to apply for any man's natural child."

Being asked whether, during all the time of the intimacy, Lord Berkeley passed as a married or a single man, he replied,

As a single man. I recollect a circumstance that passed on coming from shooting one day; it was Lord Berkeley's custom to ask where Miss Tudor was, and the servant that answered his question said, "My Lady Berkeley is in the pleasure grounds;" to which Lord Berkeley answered, "You fool, whom do you mean by Lady Berkeley, I have no Lady Berkeley belonging to me but my mother." That servant repeated that once after that, but never afterwards.

Lord Berkeley and I used to ride out when we were alone five days in the week together. Once he said, "Oh, dear Chapeau, I am very low-spirited and very unhappy; I knew an old friend of mine, by the name of Smith, who was a son of the Duke of Dorset, born out of wedlock, and that man was my schoolfellow, and a man I loved exceedingly, and whenever I think of him I am always unhappy. I attended him all through his illness; he drank himself to death, because he was disappointed in the title." And he said, "Believe me, my

children shall never experience such cursed villainy through my means."

Mr. Chapeau admitted that the Lady Dowager Berkeley, whom he had seen in company with Lady Berkeley, behaved with great affection towards her, calling her child, child, till he was sick of it.

I went to call on Lord Berkeley in Spring Gardens, not long, I believe, after the death of the mother; the eldest boy had been shut up by his mother, a good big boy, because he had been insolent to her; when I came into the room I asked Miss Tudor where Master Berkeley was, she said he was shut up in the room within the drawing-room, which was a bed-chamber, and had been shut up several hours without any victuals. I said, "Ma'am, I think you do wrong, for the child will be ill, do liberate him, (being confined for so many hours);" she went into the room, fetched the boy out, with a stick in one hand and her other hand upon his collar; she said, "go and thank Mr. Chapeau for your liberation," and she then added, keeping hold of him the while, "Now, you little dog, though I am not your father's wife, I will make you know through life I am your mother."

Mrs. Price who was governess to the children, relates a striking incident.

Do you remember about December 1795, or January 1796, your being unwell and confined to your room?—I do.

Upon that occasion, do you remember Lord Berkeley and Miss Tudor being in an adjoining room?—Their bed-room joined mine, and they were talking, conversing, very loud one morning, when I was in my room, but the subject of that conversation I do not know. Lord Berkeley was coming out of the room, and Miss Tudor followed him with these words; she exclaimed, "Why will not you marry me, my Lord?" his answer was, "I cannot." She repeated it a second time, his answer was the same; a third time, and he said, "I tell you I cannot yet; dry up your tears, and come down to dinner." Miss Tudor waited a few minutes in the passage, and then came into my room. The conversation dropped there.

How did she appear when she came into your room?—Her eyes very much swollen with weeping.

You represented that you had seen Lord Berkeley at Spring-Gardens on his return from the House of Lords?—I did.

Did you hear Lady Berkeley say any thing upon that occasion?—I sat in the dining parlour with Admiral Prescott, about half an hour before the carriage drove up; when the carriage drove up, Lady Berkeley got out of the carriage first, my Lord Berkeley was

detained with his porter in the hall, Lady Berkeley being first, had flounced down in a chair, and looked heated and disappointed, saying, "No more iniquity for me! My children shall go to their church, and shall read their Bible, and shall tread the path of truth and virtue! and I do not know,"—there was another expression; and then Lord Berkeley came in, and that stopped her mouth.

It appears from the evidence of Admiral Prescott that Lord Berkeley did not consider his connection with Miss Tudor as indissoluble; as is inferred from a conversation he once had with his lordship.

You are desired to state that conversation?—It was at Cranford; but I cannot exactly state the time it happened; she was in tears, and agitated a good deal, and my Lord Berkeley and I. I was deaf at that time, and therefore I might not hear all that passed; but I saw evidently there was a quarrel of some kind or other. She left the room; I said it pained me extremely to see him in a state of such unhappiness. His answer was, "I am determined, Prescott, to put her away." "Shall I tell her so, my Lord." His answer was, "Yes, you may." I was going to London at that time with Miss Tudor; and in the carriage, after having left the house about ten minutes, or something of that kind, I related the conversation that had passed between Lord Berkeley and me, and told her I was extremely sorry to say to her that Lord Berkeley was determined, if it went on, to part with her; and her answer was, "He dare not." She said no more.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Buckingham having been sworn, was examined by the Lords in his place as follows:

Had your Lordship any conversation with the late Lord Berkeley prior to the year 1799, relative to his family?—In the relation in which I stood with the late Lord Berkeley by marriage, and with the confidential habits in which I lived with him for many years, I had very many conversations with him upon the circumstances of his family. At various times Lord Berkeley communicated to me the circumstance of his living with a person, then, as I understood, the mother of children by him, to whom he distinctly stated to me that at that period he was not married. He requested that I would be guardian to them in the contingency of his death. I gave him many reasons which induced me to decline that, but particularly adverted to the circumstance of their illegitimacy, and of their mother being alive, which would be a very awkward circumstance to me in the relation of guardian. He frequently adverted to a mat-

ter that dwelt much upon his mind, which he stated as dwelling much upon his mind; namely, the probability that the castle and honours of Berkeley, of which he was very proud and naturally so, would probably by the circumstances of his family be severed from the title, and would not go to Admiral George Berkeley his brother. To my surprise he told me that he had a daughter of whom I had never heard before, but one of the children, and that he was very desirous that his brother should entertain the idea of a marriage between that daughter and the admiral's son. I perfectly remember smiling and saying, "the young lady is I believe three years old," for I knew she could not be older, and adverting to the age of the admiral's son, I treated the thing lightly, but he told me if this marriage could take place, he would settle the castle and honour of Berkeley, such as ought to belong to the Earl of Berkeley, upon that marriage. He asked me what I thought of it, and I am obliged to state that I discouraged it, but finding that Lord Berkeley imagined that I might perhaps influence the mind of his brother against it, he requested me to state it to Mrs. Berkeley, now Lady Emily Berkeley, her husband being then at sea. In the course of the objections that I made, I told him that I thought it probable that she would object as a wife to her son, however distant that prospect might be, to his daughter so educated as she was likely to be under a mother not married to him; Lord Berkeley's answer was, that if that was the only objection, Mrs. Berkeley should have the young lady and educate her herself. I stated the whole of this conversation to Mrs. Berkeley; she consulted me, as I told Lord Berkeley she probably would, what her answer should be. The answer was, that she received the communication as a mark of his affection for his brother, and would immediately transmit it to her husband; when I gave this answer to Lord Berkeley, he laughed at my having carried a message and brought back an answer; which I told him was one recommended by me to Mrs. Berkeley: and then said, that he would immediately propose to the mother of his girl, or his daughter, the giving up the child to Mrs. Berkeley; that was the first intimation I had from him that she was no party to this transaction. I told him that if he had not consulted the mother before, I very much doubted that all the conversation which had passed between us would come to nothing, for that I was persuaded she would never give her daughter to be educated by another person.

Did Lord Berkeley ever say any thing of his having advanced or paid the sum of one hundred guineas at the time of their first connection commencing?—I have a faint recollection; but on that I cannot be confi-

dent. I have a faint recollection of his saying something of paying money for her: but I cannot undertake to say the precise sum.

The register of marriage in 1785 was shewn to his lordship, and he was asked,

Do you know in whose hand-writing the words "the mark of Richard Barnes" are? I take it for granted what the noble lord means to ask, is what I upon my oath believe of that mark; it pains me to say, that upon the oath I have taken, I believe it to be written by Lord Berkeley.

Look also at the words "Augustus Thomas Hupsman, vicar?"

It leaves a strong impression upon my mind, that it is written by the same person that wrote "The mark of Richard Barnes."

The House of Lords by deciding that the claimant had failed in proving his right, has determined that the evidences of the proclamation of banns, of the performance of the marriage ceremony, and other necessary proofs are spurious: yet the mind brings itself with difficulty to believe that the solemn protestations of the claimant's mother, were altogether without foundation. If it were possible to remove the date of the register to the following year (1786) a part of these contradictions might be overcome. It might then be thought that Lord Berkeley formed this connection in 1785, not then intending to marry Miss Cole;—that some time afterwards, sympathising with a state of pregnancy, he pledged himself in such a manner as formed the ground work of her asseverations to her mother:—and that the words of the patent limiting the earldom to the heirs male of the title "lawfully begotten," he fixed on such a time for this engagement, as would just bring this fact within the verge of plausibility. The first son was born the 26th of December in this year. The rumours of his marriage circulated in the country, in this year; and with this conjecture other incidents agree.

Again we must repeat the impossibility of satisfactorily stating the evidence in this cause.—It however, answers our chief purpose, as it demonstrates the anxiety displayed by the parents, to establish the legitimacy of their eldest son; although they had another son; whose legitimacy was undisputed. The fact is, that however youthful parties may intend their personal gratification only in the society they form, there will come a time of life when the voice of nature will be heard; when reason has reached its

complete strength, and the heyday of passion has abated; then follows a conviction of what should be done, rightly done; and natural kindness pleads in irresistible language, for important purposes implanted in the human breast, formed with it, inseparable from it, and as much a part of the human constitution as the flesh and blood of the individual.

The provisions of the annexed bill have been printed, and are circulating throughout the united kingdom, to the Bishops, Archdeacons, Rectors, Incumbents, &c. by the legislature, as the means of preventing such distressing inconveniences as those we have now discussed.*

A Bill for the better Regulating and preserving Parish and other Registers of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials; and for establishing general Repositories for all such Registers in England.

Be it Enacted, &c. That from and after the first day of January 1813, Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, solemnized within the respective parishes or chapelries in England, shall be made and kept by the officiating Minister of every parish or chapel-ry for the time being, in Books to be provided as occasion may require, at the expence of the respective parishes or chapelries; each of such Books to contain *ninety-six* leaves, whereon shall be printed upon each side of every leaf, the heads of information herein required to be entered in the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, respectively; and every such Entry shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of each Book, the first Entry to be distinguished by Number *One*; and every such Entry shall be divided from the Entry next following by a printed line, according to the forms contained in the Schedules.

The King's Printer shall transmit the Act, and Forms of the Register, to the officiating Ministers of the several parishes and chapelries in England respectively, who are hereby required to use and apply the same in and to the purposes of this Act; and other Books of like form shall for the like purposes be furnished from time to time, by the Churchwardens or Chapelwardens of every parish or chapel-ry,

* We have heard, that 2000 copies and upwards, have been circulated, in order, we presume, to give this useful subject as much publicity as possible; and with this hopes, no doubt, that by such universal perusal and consideration (unknown in other countries), these regulations may be rendered cordially applicable to every denomination. With ourselves, no doubt at all remains of the utility of its principle; and we think government has done a very proper thing, to give it so much publicity.

at the expence of the said parish or chapel-ry, whenever they shall be required by the officiating Minister to provide the same.

Every officiating Minister shall, immediately after the solemnization of every Baptism, Marriage, or Burial, respectively, record and enter in a fair and legible hand-writing, in the proper Register-book, so far as the said Minister shall be able to obtain the particulars from the parent or parents, person or persons requiring the christening of any child, or from the parties married, or from the person employed about any funeral.

The several Books wherein such entries shall respectively be made, shall be kept by and remain in the power and custody of the Rector, Vicar, Curate, or other resident or officiating Minister, safely and securely, in a dry well painted iron chest, to be provided and repaired as occasion may require at the expence of the said parish or chapel-ry; which shall be constantly kept locked in some dry, safe and secure place, within the usual place of residence of such Rector, Vicar, Curate, or other officiating Minister; or if no officiating Minister shall be there resident, then the said chest shall be kept in the parish church or other accustomed place; and the said Books shall not, nor shall either of them, be taken or removed from or out of the said chest at any time, or for any cause whatsoever, except for the purpose of making such Entries therein; or for inspection; or to obtain copies; or for some of the purposes of this Act.

Within *ten* days after the end of the year, or the book being filled, to be sworn to by the Rector, Vicar, Curate, or officiating Minister.

The Register-books verified by Affidavit, shall be transmitted by the person making such Affidavit within *ten* days next afterwards, to the office hereinafter mentioned of the Registrar General of parish registers in London, if the parish to which such Register-books shall belong, be situated within the province of Canterbury; or to the Registrar General of parish registers in York, if such parish shall be situated within the province of York.

True copies of all such Registers, shall be made by or under the inspection of the resident officiating Minister of such respective parish or chapel-ry as aforesaid; in Books of the same form as hereinbefore mentioned; every leaf of which said copies or duplicate Registers shall be signed by the said officiating Minister; and the said last-mentioned Books shall be safely and securely kept by the Rector, Vicar, Curate, or other officiating Minister, in his usual place of residence, in such manner as aforesaid, or if there be none such resident there, then by the Churchwardens of the parish, or by the person or persons who hath usually had the custody of any such Registers as aforesaid, in any parish or chapel-

ry, before the passing of this Act; and all such copies or duplicate Registers shall be delivered by the Rector, Vicar, Curate, or other officiating Minister, when and so often as heretofore any copies of Parish Registers have been delivered to or for the Bishop of the Diocese, or his proper officer, to be by him kept in the Registry of the said Bishop.

Officiating Minister to interrogate persons requiring the baptism of any Child, or parties to be married, or persons employed in any funeral.

And if any person or persons to whom application shall or may be made by such Minister, for the information of such particulars, shall refuse or neglect to give such information according to the best of his her or their knowledge and belief, or shall wilfully make any false declaration or statement of or concerning all or any of the particulars aforesaid, every such person shall for every such offence, forfeit *Five Pounds*.

And, for the better enabling all persons in England who do or shall practise religious rites and ceremonies different from those established by Law in the Church of England, to trace their Pedigrees, and thereby facilitate the proof of their respective claims to real and personal estates; and for the better answering all the other purposes of this Act; BE it further Enacted, That in all cases of the birth of any child or children, in *England*, whose parents, or either of them, shall profess any religious opinions or tenets whatsoever, whereby the rite of Baptism according to the practice of the Church of England as by Law established, shall be omitted or postponed beyond the space of *three months* next after the birth of such child respectively, it shall and may be lawful for the father of every such child (or in case of the absence or inability of the father so to do, it shall and may be lawful for the mother of such child) within the space of *three months* next after the birth of such child, to deliver or cause to be delivered to the officiating Minister of the parish within which such child shall be born, a *memorandum* in writing signed by the father, or in case of the absence or the inability of the father so to do, then by the mother of such child, containing the following particulars, so far as the same shall be ascertained; that it is to say, [1] the day of the year on which such child was born; [2] whether it be male or female; [3] the first name by which it is intended to be called; [4] the baptismal or other accustomed names of the father and mother of the child; [5] the profession, trade, or calling, and [6] place of residence of the father; [7] the time and place when and where the parents of such child were respectively born or baptized, and [8] the time and place when and where they were married.

In all cases of Marriages in *England*, of

persons professing any religious opinions or tenets whatever, according to which opinions or tenets the solemnity, rite or ceremony, of Marriage doth or shall vary from the ceremony established by Law, relating to Marriages solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, it shall and may be lawful for the husband in every such Marriage within *one month* next after the celebration thereof, to deliver or cause to be delivered to the officiating Minister of the parish within which such Marriage shall have been performed or solemnized, a memorandum in writing, signed by the Priest or Minister (if any) officiating upon the occasion of such Marriage, (or in cases where no Priest or Minister officiates, then by the person whose duty it is to minute or record such Marriages in the book or record of the Meeting or Assembly wherein such Marriage shall have been performed, contracted or entered into) and also by the husband and Two of the witnesses who shall have been present at such Marriage; which memorandum shall contain the following particulars; [1] the day and year of such Marriage; [2] the names and places of abode of the parties contracted; [3] the profession, trade, or calling of the husband; [4] whether the wife had before been married or not; [5] where the husband and wife respectively were born; and [6] the respective places of abode, profession, trade or calling, of each of the subscribing witnesses to such memorandum.

In regard to Burials:—It shall and may be lawful for the person employed about any such funeral, within *One month* next after every such Burial as aforesaid, to deliver to the officiating Minister of the parish within which the place of such interment shall be situated, a memorandum in writing, signed by such person employed about such funeral, together with Two of the persons attending the same; which memorandum shall contain the following particulars:—[1] The day and year of the Burial:—[2] The day of the decease of the party:—[3] The name,—[4] Last place of abode,—[5] Profession, trade, or calling of the deceased:—[6] Whether then married or unmarried:—[7] When born and where born.

Such Memorandum to be received by the officiating Minister without Fee or Reward. In extra parochial Places, a Memorandum may be delivered of every Birth, Baptism, Marriage, or Burial, to the Minister of some adjoining Parish within *Three months* after the Birth or Baptism of such child, or Marriage of such husband, or Funeral of such person. Signed by the same parties and witnesses as before appointed. Such memorandum, shall be delivered to the officiating Minister of any such adjoining parish or chapelry, shall be received by him without

Fee or Reward, and shall be by him from time to time transmitted to the proper Registrar General, &c.—If any officiating Minister of any parish, chapelry or place, in England, shall *neglect or refuse* to keep such Register-books of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials respectively, or shall *neglect or refuse* to transmit such respective Registers and Memorandums according to the directions of this Act, without reasonable cause, for the space of Twenty-eight days next after December 31 in each year, such officiating Minister so offending shall thereby become disqualified from exercising or performing all and singular his duties as Minister of and in such parish or chapelry, or elsewhere, in England, for any time not exceeding Three months.—Letters and Packets to go free of Postage.—Archbishops of Canterbury and York, respectively, to appoint the Registrars General.—Registrars General to appoint and dismiss Clerks, &c.—National Treasury may issue Money (in addition to Fees received) for erecting Buildings in London and in York, to preserve the Registers in, and for payment of Registrars General and their Officers, &c.—For the province of Canterbury to the amount of £5,000:—For that of York £4,000.—Registrars general to take an Oath.—Register Books and Memorandums, when transmitted to Registrars General, to be safely kept from damage, &c. *correct alphabetical Lists to be made and kept in Books suitable to the purpose, which Books shall be open to public search at all reasonable times.*—Office Copies of Registers in such Register Books and Memorandums, to be received in Evidence.—Such Office Copies to be subject to the Stamp Duties.—After delivery of original Register Books to Registrars General, Rector, &c. not to give or sign any Certificate, &c., nor shall any such Certificate or Certificates, Copy or Copies, be read or received in evidence in any Court of Law or Equity whatever.—Original Register Books, after being delivered to Registrars General, not to be produced in any Court, unless by an Order therefrom.—Penalty on wilfully making false Entries, or false Copies of such Entries, is transportation for fourteen years:—the crime adjudged to be *Felony*.—But not to affect accidental errors; if duly and timely corrected, according to the truth and justice of the case within *One Month*.—Nor to render criminal *i. e.* Entries made in consequence of the misrepresentation of the Parties.—Penalties on persons refusing to give the Information required by the officiating Minister, to be recovered in a summary way by one justice, by warrant of distress; or *One Month's imprisonment*.—Fees heretofore payable, not to be diminished or increased by this Act.—Duplicate or Copy of any Register, kept by

the Minister, or by him delivered to his Diocesan, exempted from the Stamp Duty.—When Offices are provided, Registrars General to call upon Rectors, &c. for all Parish Registers, *now extant*, to be by the said Registrars General respectively duly kept and preserved in the said respective Offices.—The Title, and VIIIth Section of this Act, to be periodically read in Churches for Three Years.

The provision of *duplicate Registers* to be afterwards lodged in public repositories distant from each other, and accessible only under proper care, will certainly render extremely difficult the execution of any *variations*, with whatever design attempted. The registers of Berkeley church would not have been liable to the suspicion of having been tampered with, had they been thus separated, and kept in such official and public custody.

This bill being before the public, we beg permission to observe, that it would be an *improvement*, if the *memorandums* of marriage, received from those not members of the established church, were in some abbreviated form entered, and *numbered* in the series as received by the parish clergyman. The trouble would be little; but, if the *loose* and ill assorted originals should be by accident lost, suppose in carriage, or otherwise, such *notitia* might prove their existence.

In the case of baptismal registers we would suggest, that among the poor of the church of England, thousands delay the baptism of their children much longer than *three months*, perhaps a year. We have known a worthy clergyman in a manufacturing town, who could scarcely prevail on the indigent workmen to bring their children to the baptismal font,* though he went to them, exhorted them and performed the service always *gratis*.

To enforce this duty within *three months* we foresee will be scarcely possible. The members of the Scottish national church settled in England, may plead that in many places they receive visits from pastors of their own persuasion only annually: these then have not the opportunity of performing *baptism* oftener than once a year; yet they would wish to enter registry of *baptism*. Would there have been any detriment to

* We have to regret, the want or absence of a font in some churches; and the *ill accommodation* in many others, for this necessary initiation into the Christian faith.

the church if the public register of the Dissenters, already recognized by law, [we mean their Library in Red Cross Street,] office copies, from which are legal evidence, had been in some manner acknowledged in this act? We fear that the ignorance which prevails among the poor especially, of the Sectaries, will prevent them from acquiring sufficient acquaintance with this *new* regulation, to comply with it, generally. In a commercial nation where personal property is frequently disposed of to distant persons, and where freeholds sometimes fail to relatives very unexpectedly, a law intended to facilitate the just ownership of property should be made as *general* as possible. Why should not Jewish registers, preserved officially in the synagogue, be accepted as valid proofs of consanguinity, and thereby of right to property?—And in short, why should not official proofs, capable of verification on oath, be valid? we mean, such as the party claiming, and the party opposing are understood to be best acquainted with, and most intimately interested in supporting (solemnly) their authenticity?

The additional trouble which this bill will throw on the clergy, and on that *quasi* demi-clerical body, the parish clerks, we leave to the discovery of time. It is understood that the latter learned churchmen have already shaken their heads, at the report of this law. They foresee much labour; and little profit: no more searches of parish registers!—no more parish registers to search!—Alas, the price of all commodities is so rapidly increasing, of all necessities of life especially, that the fees on coming into life, with a good name, and proper distinction among orderly people; and of receiving the sanction of the church to connections, formed for durability, and reputation, among fellow Christians, as contra-distinguished from the wicked world; and even the fees on death itself, must be augmented! Those who defer their departure much longer will be obliged to submit to heavier demands for the privilege of sleeping among their forefathers in consecrated ground;—for the distinction derived from

The frail memorial still erected nigh,
and from whatever of commendation to
their laud and honour, the church walls,
or the churchyard may preserve.

An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul,
being the Substance of Observations made
during a Mission to that Country in 1793.
By Col. Kirkpatrick. Illustrated with a
Map and other Engravings. Royal 4to.
pp. 400. Price £2. 2s. Miller, London,
1811.

QUARTO is a handsome size for a gentleman's book: it is also the fashionable form: it fills up a space on a library shelf to advantage; and it displays the attractions of fine paper and printing, very profitably. Since then both seller and purchaser are pleased with a quarto volume, why should peevish critics carp at it? It affords excellent accommodation to maps, plates, and other decorations: what can be said against honest quarto?—Why, truly;—but no; the fault may be in our pockets, perhaps. Critical manufactures of British fabric, suffer under the oppressive prohibitions of the tyrant of the continent, equally with colonial produce; and all the world knows that the course of exchange runs strongly against us, since the burning system has been enforced. Literature, too, has warehouses heavily laden with its sugars and sweets; its rums and spirits; its *drugs*, and dyes; its piece goods, bales and bundles: and well may we hear complaints of the heavy charges attendant on all imports from the continent; of the simulations and false papers, to which the necessity of the times has tempted the ingenious; of the extravagant demands made by neutrals, and the employment given to foreigners, who being thereby familiarized with the depths and currents of our learning and knowledge, may hereafter turn against us the local information they have obtained, of our creeks, harbours, and *bays*. Under these and other evils felt and feared, heavy are our hearts, though our pockets be light; and our wishes for sterling ore even outrun those of the community for something more tangible than thin paper.—O that the Bank of Literature dealt less in credit, and more in coin! Then—aye then, should we laugh at the light burden of our income tax; nor grudge *two* guineas, for what *one* would have been thought ample payment for, a short time ago. The matter is nothing mended by all the committees that have sat to investigate the

facts. Writers, critics especially, declare they cannot live by their labours: they charge the booksellers with accumulating enormous profits by the forced circulation of their paper; the booksellers, at their general courts, deny the charge, and appeal to the enormous bills of stationers and printers; they in their turn allege the exactions of the chancellor of the exchequer:—and the inquiry after long debates ends as it begun. What can we do in this case? The privilege of grumbling is still left us, as sons of John Bull; and that we will exert, *ad interim*, in defiance of emperors and kings whether earthly or hellish;—Buonaparte or Beelzebub.

Col. Kirkpatrick, however, is not involved in these *alarmist* observations; for if we rightly understand the preface to this volume, it has been long in preparation, and had not its completion been retarded by adverse circumstances, such as the death of the intended editor, it would have appeared while the communications it contains were something fresher than they are now, and the curiosity of the public was more alive than at present to interests so remote, and so little likely to become prominent, among the concerns of the nation.

It is a dangerous measure, taken by a state hard pressed by its enemy, to call in assistance from a third party able by its power to turn the scale of events at pleasure. The assistant often becomes the ascendant; and secures payment for afforded aid by diminishing the territories and the strength of its appellants. This was, probably, felt by the sovereign of Nepaul, who, though he solicited from the British government in India, succours against the Chinese, yet found a peace with his adversary the most politic proceeding in his power. On the other hand, the British government was unwilling to meet in arms, by land, the forces of that empire from which it was soliciting favours by sea; and thus the interests of both parties restricted them to an intercourse rather of politeness than of policy; and harmless, if not important.

Col. K. set out on his journey, as representative of the governor general in India, (Lord Cornwallis) February 13, 1793. He proceeded by a road ill calculated for mail coaches, leading sometimes

along the ravines, made by water courses, sometimes over the summits of mountains, bare, bleak, and barren; till he arrived March 18, at the chief town of Nepaul. Here he continued but a week; and March 23, he began his return to the British dominions: he now followed in part a different route from that by which he entered; and passed the last village in the Nepaul territory April 1.

The residence of a week could enable the most observant traveller, at full liberty to indulge his inclination, to make but an imperfect report on the character and manners of the people he had visited; but it does not appear that full liberty was enjoyed by Col. K. while he staid at the capital, *Khat-manda*. The forms due to him, and from him, as a public person, representing a friendly power, while they facilitated his admission among the great, were opposed to his intercourse with the body of the natives; and, different from most travellers who have published their adventures, he saw the court immediately, and the people by accident. Nevertheless, he has furnished an entertaining and instructive account of what he did see; and we feel obligations to him, which he is likely, it seems, to enjoy long without a rival. He has rendered an acceptable service to Asiatic geography; and has enlarged the boundaries of our knowledge, more in our estimation, than will be understood, as we conjecture, by most of our contemporaries.

The valley of Nepaul is nearly of an oval figure; its greatest extent is, from south to north, about 12 miles; from east to west, about 9 miles. The northernmost part is under about $27\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude. It has every appearance of having been antiently the bottom of a lake; and with this agrees the history of it in the Hindoo books. The surface of the valley is in general extremely uneven, intersected by deep ravines, occasioned by autumnal inundations, and is speckled throughout at various distances with similar little hills. It is surrounded by hills rising into mountains; and at some distance north eastward by the Himalah or snowy mountains, of which we most earnestly desire additional information. It is said to have been distinguished during the "Suthejoog" [*Suttee-yug*] by the name

of Siddoo-Buttipoor: it is called in some ancient books Decarie Tapoo, or the Southern isle, in reference to its situation with respect to Himma-leh.

The height of this valley above the level of the sea is about 4,000 feet: and some of the mountains around it rise 1,200, or 1,400 yards, above this level; another mountain rises 2,000 yards above the highest of these; and this is greatly exceeded by "the amazing rampart of snow" which forms a most "magnificent object" from these elevated summits. Among the spontaneous productions of the spot, are the peach, the raspberry, the walnut, and others, from which our intelligent traveller infers that all the fruits and esculent vegetables of England might be successfully raised in it. This valley, however, is subject to various diseases. Goitres are common: and the neighbouring *lower* vallies are subject to a distressing and destructive fever, called the *owl*; or low-country plague.

Nepaul having been ruled for many centuries past by Rajepoot princes, and the various classes of Hindoos appearing, in all periods, to have composed a great proportion of its population, we are naturally prepared to find a general resemblance in manners and customs between this part of its inhabitants, and the kindred sects established in the adjacent countries; accordingly, the characteristics which separate them, whether in point of manners, usages, or dress, are so faint as to be scarcely discernible in a single instance, insomuch that I own the agreement greatly exceeded what I could have expected upon advertng to the peculiarity, in many respects, of the local circumstances in which the Hindoos of this valley are placed, to the little fraternity they have ever entertained with the neighbouring nations, to their political union or intermixture, during several centuries, with the Newars, and above all, to the very important consideration presented in the remarkable, and indeed (if I am not mistaken) solitary fact, of Nepal being the only Hindoo country that has never been disturbed, far less subdued, by any Mussulman power. In one essential particular, nevertheless, these mountaineers appear to me to be very prominently discriminated, and that is by a simplicity of character universally observable amongst them. I am aware, that this is a feature, which, with a few exceptions, more or less strikingly marks the Hindoo character throughout India, but whether it be owing to the secluded situation of Nepal, or to some cause still more operative, the simplicity which distinguishes the inhabitants of this

rugged region, is manifested no less in the superior than the lower ranks of people, appears in all their modes of life, whether public or domestic, little of ostentation or parade, ever entering into either, and is very generally accompanied by an innocency and suavity of deportment, by an ease and frankness in conversation, and, I am disposed to think too, by an integrity of conduct not so commonly to be met with among their more polished or opulent brethren.

Between the Newars, however, and the other Hindoo inhabitants of Nepal, there subsist, as well in character, customs, manners, and features, as in religious rites and language, very essential differences, all of them abundantly proving that they are an insulated race of men, whose origin is not to be traced to any of the nations immediately surrounding them. They are a peaceable, industrious, and even ingenious people, very much attached to the superstition they profess, and tolerably reconciled to the chains imposed on them by their Goorkhali conquerors, although these have not hitherto condescended to conciliate them by the means which their former sovereigns, who were Rajepoots of the Soorej-bunsi race, adopted, and who, among other compliances with the usages of the Newars, made no scruple, it seems, of feeding on the flesh of buffaloes.

I doubt whether this nation have been at any period of a warlike disposition; be this as it may, it is certain that their courage is at present spoken of very slightly by the Purbutties, or Hindoo mountaineers, and that the instances of their being employed in the armies of the state are exceeding rare. Their occupations are chiefly those of agriculture, besides which, they almost exclusively execute all the arts and manufactures known in this country. Their modes of husbandry prove them to be capable of immense labour, no less than the burthens which they carry shew that they possess great corporal strength, while many of their mechanical operations, equally evince that they are tolerably well skilled in some of the most useful arts. They are in general of a middle size, with broad shoulders and chest, very stout limbs, round and rather flat faces, small eyes, low and somewhat spreading noses, and, finally, open and cheerful countenances; yet I cannot agree with those who affirm that there is in the general physiognomy of these people, any striking resemblance to the Chinese features. Many of the women we saw, especially at Bhatgong, had a remarkable florid tint about their cheeks; for the most part, however, their complexion, like that of the men, is somewhat between a sallow and copper colour; the ordinary cast of their features corresponds with that of the males, notwith-

standing which, there are said to be many handsome women among them.

It is remarkable enough that the Newar women, like those among the Nairs, may, in fact, have as many husbands as they please, being at liberty to divorce them continually on the slightest pretences.

These then, notwithstanding their seclusion, are not an original and unmingled race of men. They have been conquered; though not by Mahometans; and they are mingled, as a people, though not equally, with the Hindoos at Bengal.

The Dhurma Shaster forms the basis of the civil and criminal jurisprudence of Nepal; as of the Hindoos generally. The deities worshipped, and the manner of their worship, are Hindoo. The country produces most of the metals desirable as materials for manufactures; and coarser kinds of cloths and cottons are made by the inhabitants. It is scarcely credible, that a climate so nearly tropical should produce soldiers capable of passing the night for a week together "on the bare snow, after hardening it for that purpose as well as they could, though their labour was scarcely over when a fresh fall would bury them." The existence of such a climate in lat. 27—28, seems almost as hard of belief, as the tales about *solid* water are in many parts of India, at which the natives lift up their eyes and hands in wonder.

Among the animals which frequent the country of Nepal, or those around it, perhaps, more correctly speaking, Musk Deer is one of the most remarkable; as the perfume derived from this animal has been admired in Europe, and other countries very distant from its residence, Col. K.'s account of the creature, and its production, may be acceptable to some of our fine ladies and gentlemen. There is no disputing on taste; but for our parts, we prefer honest lavender, or other *vegetable* perfumes, to all the animal scents in the world.

The Kustoora, or musk-deer, is a native of the Kuchâr, or lower Tibet, but is met more commonly in some parts of that extensive tract than in others. They would not appear, however, to be very numerous any where; and though a considerable portion of the Kuchâr is subject to the Goorkhalis, the Nepaulians procure the Kustoora principally from the vicinity of Neyat, Dhyboon, and one or two other places. This animal is most usually caught by means of a snare, made of

a particular kind of mountain bamboo, of which it is reported that the whole species is occasionally blasted at once, not a single tree remaining that does not rapidly decay. The blight, however, never happening till the annual seed has fallen into the ground, the plant is abundantly renewed in due course of production. Very little pure musk is to be obtained at Khatmunda; and there is still less exported from Nepal; indeed I have been assured, that even the musk contained in the *nâfeh*, or bag, still attached to the body of the animal, is not always found unadulterated, and that its purity can only be relied on when the Kustoora is received directly as a present from some person on whose lands it has recently been caught.

This observation is accompanied by an excellent plate of the head of a Musk deer; which cannot but be acceptable to our naturalists. The animal, has indeed, been long known to them; but correct figures of it are not common. The difficulty of obtaining pure musk, cannot fail of being remarked by the reader.

Col. K. adds other remarks on the natural history and productions of these regions. He informs us that the mountains produce firs of the most valuable dimensions "the sides of the Bechiacori hills are thickly clothed with a very fine kind, one of which, that had been felled, and lay across our road, measuring about ninety feet clear of the branches and not less than eight feet in girth." Mr. Giller, the shipwright at Calcutta received two, that were floated down from Segouly, one measured 76 feet; the other 73 feet. He thought favourably of them. The natives had felled a couple of immense dimensions as well in girth as length, but were afterwards unable to move them. This may prove of importance to our navy; and open our communications with the territory on which such timbers grow. The branches of this tree are very commonly used as torches; the fragrant turpentine which it yields is employed in sacrifices and in medicated salves; and of its wood, rafters are made for houses. It is extremely resinous; and might yield abundance of pitch, tar and turpentine.

Very few travellers have been indulged with a sight of Himma-leh the snowy mountains. Col. K. saw them from a distance, and at intervals. We transcribe his account of them.

On reaching the point of a pass just mentioned, the mountains of Himma-leh sudden-

ly burst upon the view, rearing their numerous and magnificent peaks, eternally covered with snow, to a sublime height; and so arresting the eye as to render it for some time inattentive to the beautiful landscape immediately below it, and in which mount Chandraghiri, and the valley of Chitlong, with its meandering stream, form the most prominent objects. Indeed the snow lay upon them as low down as their sides were visible to us, which in some parts was to a very considerable depth, notwithstanding the interposition of the stupendous mountains which rose immediately to the southward of them, and which, though of a very inferior elevation, were nevertheless streaked with snow. This lower Alps, would appear to be an inseparable attendant on the Himma-leh chain throughout the whole range of the latter.

The extreme points of Himma-leh, as discernible from the top of Cheesapany, stretched from east by north to N. N. West, the nearest horizontal distance being about thirty-eight miles.

The view from the peak of Cheesapany, which I ascended for the purpose of observing the state of the barometer, is said to be, in a clear day, one of the grandest that can well be imagined, the eye reposing from hence alternately on the various sublime objects just enumerated, and on all the adjacent country to the southward, stretching even beyond the Cheeliaghati ridge to the borders of Chemparrun. We were unfortunately deprived in a great degree of this noble sight, as, when we were best able, and most at liberty to enjoy it, which was in our return, the mountain was enveloped by one of those thick mists (called here Too-ál) which always hang over this elevated tract, except during the periodical rains, or occasional showers. These vapours, however, did not prevent our observing, in the night, the numerous lights, and extensive conflagrations, which, illuminating the sides and summits of the surrounding hills, constituted a most picturesque sight, some of the former seeming, from their immense height, like so many stars, and, in fact, not easily distinguished at first from those luminaries; and the latter presenting the image of streams of fire rushing from the eminences into the valleys below. This last appearance was occasioned by the burning of the grass and underwood on the sides of the mountains intended to be cultivated, a practice very common in the low, as well as in the high lands, from an idea that the soil is at once cleared and fertilized by the operation.

Undoubtedly, these are the origin of the rivers of fire, mentioned by various authors, and well known to the poets. We suspect, too, that the burning mountains commemorated on certain ancient medals, and usually interpreted volcanoes,

are these streams of fire, for they rise in all parts of those numismatic mountains. But that enquiry does not belong to this place.

We cannot accompany our traveller through his account of the court, the people, the divisions of property, the cultivation of the soil, the seasons, coins, languages, &c. of this country. He offers a sketch of its history: to which he adds, the bearings and distances of places; and in an appendix, official documents relative to war, negotiations and compliment.

We conclude by a noticing ceremony which reminds us of what was formerly practised in England, in days when writing was a much less common talent than it is at present. Those who are conversant with our ancient statutes, know that the mode of investing with the property of lands, was not unlike the following. The point of curiosity is, that we should find it practised in regions so remote as England and Nepaul.

The Birtha, or Brhemoter lands, are of two kinds, viz. the Koos-birtha, and the Soona-birtha. The former are rarely bestowed excepting on Brahmins. The manner of investiture is solemn; the Rajah waters with his own hands, a clod brought from the land to be given away, mixing it with some Koos (a species of holy grass [Cusa-grass]) and Teel (sesame), and, with certain other ceremonies occasionally performed by a priest, presents the whole to the Brahmin, who returns part of the clod to the earth from which it was taken, and carefully preserves the remainder; this gift is sometimes accompanied by a written patent, and sometimes by a Tam-beth-putter, or title-deed, engraved on a plate of copper.

We have already noticed the obligations which Indian learning is under to Col. K. and we trust that they are the earnest of others still more considerable. If popularity were the object of this writer's labours, we should regret the interval which has elapsed before the public was made acquainted with them; but we venture to assert that they will be found both curious and useful, long after any character attached to them for novelty must have ceased.

The plates to this work are in number sixteen. They represent the people, their instruments of war, tillage, &c. views of places, subjects of natural history, various alphabets, &c. The map deserves distinction.

Bibliomania; or Book Madness: a Bibliographical Romance, in Six Parts. Illustrated with Cuts. By the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin. 8vo. pp. 782. Price 20s. For the Author: sold by Longman and Co. London, 1811.

THE waies through which our weary steps we
guyde

In this delightfull Land of Faery,
Are so exceeding spacious and wyde,
And sprinkled with such sweet variety
Of all that pleasant is to eare or eye,
That we, nigh ravisht with rare thoughts delight,
Our tedious travell doe forget thereby,
And when we 'gin to feele decay of might,
It strength to us supplies, and cheares our dulled
spright.

Such secret comfort and such heavenly pleasures,
Ye sacred Imps that on Parnasso dwell,
And there the keeping have of Learning's trea-
sures,

Which doe all worldly riches farre excell,
Into the mindes of mortall man doe well,
And goodly fury into them infuse;
Guyde ye our footing, and conduct us well,
In those strange waies where never foote did use,
Ne none can find, but who was taught them by
the Muse.

That Spenser was a bard and a prophet,
let this *vaticination* witness: it may
further be quoted in proof that he was
also far gone in the delightful disease of
Bibliomania; in which madness, especially,
there is "a pleasure that none but mad-
men know." To the "goodly fury"
infused into the mind by "the treasures
of learning" we are no strangers; and
that we have, in our time, indulged it at
the expense of "worldly riches" our
pockets bear more than equal witness with
our shelves. Whether we still maintain
our standing among the "*Helluones
Librorum*" it would not be convenient
for us to disclose; but this we acknow-
ledge, that never after recovering from a
right earnest fit of the gout, was the foot
of a patient more tremblingly alive to the
boisterous approach of a country looby,
or the awkward approximation of a heavy
chair, than we have been to the charges
brought by Mr. Dibdin, against intem-
perate amateurs of folios and quartos.
The perusal of his volume has called up
from the land of long repose, the ghosts

of many mighty collectors of books and
prints, our familiars, in days of yore.
Mr. D. will credit this when we tell him:
we are old enough to remember Darres
the auctioneer in Coventry Street, who,
unluckily, when selling some *unique*
Rembrandts forgot himself so far as to
exclaim, "Bid away, gentlemen, bid
away: *I have got the plates!*"—that we
have often visited Paterson (the great),
and trod the well-worn stairs of Essex
House: that we enjoyed the joke of his
declaration "this copy, gentlemen, *has*
a MS. note in it, not observed by any of
the company:" spirited biddings testified
the confidence placed in that hero of the
hammer, whose elbow tightly pressed the
now fast closed volume; till at length the
happy purchaser, impatient to inspect his
acquisition, discovered these oracular and
memorable words: "*the author of this
book was a ——— fool.*" We joined
the laugh of wonderment when Langford
sold the "Hundred Guilder" print for
thirty guineas, raised to that price by the
opposition of a couple of bucks: we have
sat by the side of the "sixpenny Duke;"
and we can boast of having been in Tom
Osborne's shop; though we confess that
our reminiscent powers of his person and
place are now very feeble. We remem-
ber when, "greatly givven to study of
bokys," as Rastell's phrase is, our hearts
beat at overhearing the technical enquiry,
"*are we together?*"—now we believe,
expressed by the barbarous term "*knock
out.*" Many an insidious "*will you
warrant it perfect?*" have we heard, with
a frown.—But alas! the catalogue of our
competitors is almost closed:

——*Mors ultima linea verum est:*

and as to ourselves, the most experienced
is the most intent (as becomes a reviewer)

Ad bene delectandumque redacti.

Grave as these effusions may be thought,
they are not wholly irrelevant to the con-
tents of the volume before us; for though
it certainly is one of the most entertaining
that has lately come under our perusal,
yet the author has occasionally indulged
his gravity, and sometimes his censure.
His volume ends with a *shade* of himself.
—And are not catalogues of learned men
deceased, of libraries dispersed by that
magical implement the hammer, of edi-
tions reduced to *unique* copies, to a few
pages of time-eaten remnants, to a title

merely, while some are quite lost; are not these considerations lawful causes of gravity, among those who have been buried alive for months and years in dusty heaps of books and of prints? Well says the poet, in allusion to these sister studies;

Alas, how little from the grave we claim;
That but preserves a form; and this a name!

Mr. Dibdin is well known as a gentleman extensively and deeply versed in Black Letter lore: his publications already before the public bear ample testimony to this fact; and his reputation will be enlarged,—it scarcely can be confirmed,—by that considerable undertaking, a revised and improved edition of Herbert's "Typographical Antiquities:" of which it will soon be our "hent to speak." The *soul* which is familiar with the productions of our ancient printers, it may readily be supposed has obtained considerable information on the characters and pursuits of the patrons of literature in former days: and Mr. D. traces the desire of possessing libraries from before the invention of printing down to the date of his book. The rudiments of this work were submitted to the public some time ago; and met with a very favourable reception. The present edition is so greatly amplified and improved, that we cannot but consider it as a new work. It contains many fair hits: it abounds in personal allusions to our noted book collectors; it conceals the blunders pardonable among Tyros in this Science—but not seldom committed by adepts of long standing. Mr. D. has very frankly corrected in a public journal an error into which he had fallen, by confounding the Rev. Hugh Farmer (who wrote on the *Demoniacs*) with Dr. Richard Farmer, a commentator on Shakespeare. The similarity of names, the absence of names, and the adoption of fictitious names, are three great obstacles in the study of books, as books. It is impossible to overcome them completely in this day of multifarious literature; for many a writer is induced by various *urgencies* to father publications not his own: and the translation of Scotch, Irish, and Welsh names into English, and *vice versa*, contributes worse to confound the confusion. This description of books has furnished matter for researches, equally curious and inde-

fatigable: and like the list of books forbidden, has yielded some instructive, and much abominable matter. From a hint in a note, we conjecture that Mr. D. is happily ignorant of the import of the French terms in their *slang language*, *Histoire naturelle*; and *Philosophie naturelle*. May our countrymen ever remain so!

Mr. Dibdin's Romance comprizes several marvellous adventures in a shorter space of time than Mynstrelle authority would cheerfully have granted him. A week's visit to a friend is but a scanty allowance in which to disclose the stores of bibliographical learning of his principal character Lysander; to convert Lisardo from the pursuit of antiquities to that of rare books; to visit an auction room, describe the characters which frequent it, and purchase a few literary gems; to rehearse ten thousand instances of good fortune in the purchase of books—to descant on the rarity, beauty, tallness, &c. &c. of copies, to lay down rules (perfectly ineffectual) by which to temper or to cure this disease; and to render two well-bred ladies "as awkward as it was possible for well-bred ladies to appear," by the mere mention of the possibility of such another visit;—a symptom wholly different from Bibliomania;—but according to the good old rule in romance-writing; "always end with death or marriage." Besides, the main action has its episodes, and as Homer's Heroes could not live without eating and drinking neither can Mr. Dibdin's: if the gods on Olympus must have their comutations, so must bibliomaniacs; and we venture to say that Vulcan himself never presented a goblet more cheerfully or with better grace, to conclude a dispute, than Lysander and Lisardo circulate the decanters to prolong a discussion.

The divisions of the work are 1. *The Evening Walk*; on the right uses of literature. 2. *The Cabinet*. Foreign and Domestic Bibliography. 3. *The Auction Room*, with delineations of characters assembled. 4. *The Library*, History of Book Collectors in England. 5. *The Drawing Room*; the same subject continued. 6. *The Alcove*, symptoms of the disease, and probable methods of cure; in answer to enquiries of the ladies. The last chapter is the weakest part of the whole. We understand that since the re-appearance of this work, the disease is more inveterate

than ever. It spreads to quarters formerly not infected by it; and here long it will require all the powers of some new vaccination to restrain its ravages throughout the literary world. This volume itself will prove the truth of our assertion: Those copies, on the margin of which Mr. D. has written at length the proper names of his characters *Atticus, Lepidus, Bernardo*, &c. will "fetch great prices" in time to come; for though we and others our contemporaries may decypher the author's allusions, yet posterity will not be *au fait*. Future nobles and gentles, Spencers, and Gossets, and Hebers, and Douces, future Bindleys and Beloes, aye, and future Dibdins too, will deem them valuable for their information; while future Triphooks, and Edwards's, Paynes and Whites, will estimate accurately the "most money" they will bring, and price them accordingly.

In obliging the public Mr. D. has not derived any advantage to himself. Already we understand has Mustapha "that great and bold carpenter of words"—"conceited"—"obstinate,"—"wanton and wild," sworn by every oath which a Turk can devise, that this reverend hunter after literary rarities shall obtain no Bibliomaniacal gratification without paying for it—to the "very height of his great revenge."

We pass what our author suggests respecting reviews and reviewers; yet, wondering at his too little *sympathy* with literary labourers, who of all men living, have the greatest cause to complain of the shortness of time; and reminding him, that there are volunteers, recruits, and veterans, in literature as in arms: there are subalterns as well as generals and commanders-in-chief: but, who scruples to say, after a victory won by our arms, we beat the enemy?

The Auction Room, as one of the most amusing scenes, and drawn from life, shall afford an extract by way of specimen of our author's manner.

The clock had struck twelve, and in half an hour the sale was to begin. Not more than nine or ten gentlemen were strolling about the room: some examining the volumes which were to be sold, and making hieroglyphical marks thereupon, in their catalogues: some giving commissions to the clerk who entered their names, with the sums they intended staking, in a manner

equally hieroglyphical. Others, again, seemed to be casting an eye of vacancy over the whole collection; or waiting till a book friend arrived with whom they might enter into a little chat. 'You observe, my friends, (said I softly) yonder active and keen-visaged gentleman? 'Tis *LEPIDUS*. Like *Magliabechi*, content with frugal fare and frugal clothing, and preferring the riches of a library to those of house furniture, he is insatiable in his bibliomaniacal appetites. "Long experience has made him sage:" and it is not therefore without just reason that his opinions are courted, and considered as almost oracular. You will find that he will take his old station, commanding the right or left wing of the auctioneer, and that he will enliven, by the gaiety and shrewdness of his remarks, the circle that more immediately surrounds him. Some there are who will not bid 'till *Lepidus* bids; and who surrender all discretion and opinion of their own, to his universal book-knowledge. The consequence is, that *Lepidus* can, with difficulty, make purchases for his own library; and a thousand dexterous and happy manoeuvres are of necessity obliged to be practised by him, whenever a rare or curious book turns up. How many fine collections has this sagacious bibliomaniac seen disposed of! Like *Nestor*, who preaches about the fine fellows he remembered in his youth, *Lepidus* (although barely yet in his grand climacteric!) will depicture, with moving eloquence, the numerous precious volumes of far-famed collectors, which he has seen, like *Macbeth's* witches,

'Come like shadows, so depart!'

And when any particular class of books, now highly coveted, but formerly little esteemed, comes under the hammer, and produces a large sum,—ah then! tis pleasant to hear *Lepidus* exclaim—

O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos!

Justly respectable as are his scholarship and good sense, he is not, what you may call, a *fashionable* collector; for old chronicles and romances are most rigidly discarded from his library. Talk to him of *Hoffman*, *Schoettgenius*, *Rosenmuller*, and *Michaelis*, and he will courteously listen to your conversation; but when you expatiate, however learnedly and rapturously, upon *Froissart* and *Prince Arthur*, he will tell you that he has a heart of stone upon the subject; and that even a clean uncut copy of an original impression of each, by *Verard* and *Caxton*, would not bring a single tear of sympathetic transport in his eyes.

Under other names Mr. D. describes several of our well known (living) book-collectors; but he condescends to explain only two of his appellatives, which indeed, could hardly be concealed: the late

"honest Tom Warton, and snarling
"mister" Joseph Ritson."

The symptoms of the Bibliomania, are,
says Lysander,

First, a passion for *Large Paper Copies*; secondly, for *Uncut Copies*; thirdly, for *Illustrated Copies*; fourthly, for *Unique Copies*; fifthly, for *Copies Printed upon Vellum*; sixthly, for *First Editions*; seventhly, for *True Editions*; and eighthly, for *Books printed in the Black letter*.

We scruple not to affirm the utility of some of these; *e. gr.* for consultation when editions of valuable authors are undertaken by competent scholars; and whoever has experience enough to know what mangled sense the mere transposition of a letter makes, will support our opinion. Others contribute to illustrate the history of our country, its manners, and its language; those only who despise that necessary branch of knowledge, will despise the means by which it is facilitated. To afford such advantages was undoubtedly a principal intention of the highly to be venerated founders of our public libraries. With what regret do we read of the partial consumption of the Cottonian collection, by fire; but the remainder, with thousands of other curious articles, is now safe, to eternity, we trust, in the British Museum. What extensive advantages has the Bodleian library afforded, and does it continue to afford, to all whose studies lead them to peruse books, of a price too high for their purchase, too scarce for their acquisition, foreign, and therefore rare! But the mere perusal of books without discrimination, is neither the mark of a real student, nor the mean of forming one; the arrangement of a library is, undoubtedly, of great importance in saving time and labour; while the happy construction of a catalogue by directing laborious researches, deserves all the praises bestowed on it by our author. Much of the early part of this volume is occupied with lists of catalogues, British and continental; including characters of many, marking their merits or demerits; notices of their extent; of the rare or valuable works they contained; histories of their collections, how obtained, and when sold. This, to save the speaker's breath, is given in the notes which form the body of the page; and is extremely amusing and instructive.

The first recommendation of the love of books in England, was composed by Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, at the close of the 14th century. He was tutor to Edward III. The first edition was printed at Spire, by John and Conrad Hiist, in 1483, 4to. It is a book of great rarity. A copy of an edition in 1473 is said to be extant. Two impressions were published at Paris in 1500, 4to. It was inelegantly printed in England in 1599.

The 17th century made some atonement for the negligence of the past, in regard to Richard de Bury. At Frankfort his *Philobiblion* was reprinted with 'a Century of Philological Letters,' collected by Goldastus, in 1610, 8vo—and this same work appeared again, at Leipsic, in 1674, 8vo. At length the famous Schmidt put forth an edition, with some new pieces, 'typis et sumibus Georgii Wolfgangii Hammi, Acad. Typoz.' 1703, 4to. Of this latter edition, neither Maichelius nor the last editor of Morhof takes notice. It may be worth while adding, that, the subscription in red ink, which Fabricius notices as being subjoined to a vellum MS. of this work, in his own possession—and which states that it was finished at Auckland, in the year 1343, in the 58th of its author, and at the close of the 11th year of his episcopacy—may be found, in substance, in Hearne's edition of Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. ii. 385, edit. 1774.

Richard de Bury was also chancellor to Edward III. "It is hardly possible to conceive a more active and enthusiastic lover of books than was this extraordinary character: the passion never deserted him, even while he sat on the bench. It was probably de Bury's intention to make his royal master eclipse his contemporary Charles V. of France—the most renowned foreign bibliomaniac of his age."

Charles the Fifth, of France, may be called the founder of the Royal Library there. The history of his first efforts to erect a national library is thus, in part, related by the compilers of *Cat. de la Bibliothèque Royale*, pt. i. ij. iij: 'This wise king took advantage of the peace which then obtained, in order to cultivate letters more successfully than had hitherto been done. He was learned for his age; and never did a prince love reading and book-collecting better than did he! He was not only constantly making transcripts himself, but the noblemen, courtiers, and officers that surrounded him, voluntarily tendered their services in the like cause; while, on the other hand, a number of learned men, seduced by his liberal rewards, spared nothing to add to

his literary treasures. Charles now determined to give his subjects every possible advantage from this accumulation of books; and, with this view, he lodged them in one of the *Towers of the Louvre*; which tower was hence called *La Tour de la Librairie*. The books occupied three stories: in the first, were deposited 269 volumes; in the second, 260; and in the third, 381 volumes. In order to preserve them with the utmost care [say Sauval and Febblen], the king caused all the windows of the library to be fortified with iron bars; between which was painted glass, secured by brass-wire. And that the books might be accessible at all hours, there were suspended, from the ceiling, thirty chandeliers, and a silver lamp, which burnt all night long. The walls were wainscoted with Irish wood; and the ceiling was covered with cypress wood: the whole being curiously sculptured in bas-relief. Whoever has not this catalogue at hand to make himself master of still further curious particulars relating to this library, may examine the first and second volumes of *L'Academie des Inscriptions*, &c.—from which the preceding account is taken. The reader may also look into Warton [Diss. 11, vol. i. sign. f. 2]; who adds, on the authority of Boivin's *Mém. Lit. tom. ii. p. 747*, that the Duke of Bedford, regent of France, 'in the year 1425 (when the English became masters of Paris), sent this whole library, then consisting of only 853 volumes, and valued at 2223 livres, into England,' &c.

I have little doubt but that Richard de Bury had a glimpse of this infantine royal collection, from the following passage—which occurs immediately after an account of his ambassadorial excursion—'O beate Deus Deorum in Syon, quantus impetus fluminis voluptatis lætificavit cor nostrum, quoties Paradisum mundi *Parisios* visitare vacavimus ibi moraturi? Ubi nobis semper dies pauci, præ amoris magnitudine, videbantur. Ibi Bibliothecæ jucundæ super sellas aromatum redolentes; ibi virens, viridarium universorum voluminum,' &c. *Philobiblion*; p. 31, edit. 1599.

In Godwyn's *Catalogue of the Bishops of England*, p. 524-5, edit. 1601, we find that De Bury was the son of one Sir Richard Angarüll, knight: that 'he saith of himselfe 'exstatio quodam librorum amore potenter se abreptum'—that he was mightily carried away, and even beside himself, with immoderate love of bookes and desire of reading. He had always in his house many chaplaines, all great schollers. His manner was, at dinner and supper-time, to have some good booke read unto him, whereof he would discourse with his chaplaines a great part of the day following, if business interrupted not his course. He was very bountifull unto the

poore. Weekly he bestowed for their reliefe, 8 quarters of wheat made into bread, beside the offall and fragments of his tables. Riding between Newcastle and Durham, he would give £8. in almes; from Durham to Sioeton, £5; from Durham to Aukland, 5 marks; from Durham to Middleham, £5. &c. This latter is the 'pars melior' of every human being; and bibliomaniacs seem to have possessed it as largely as any other tribe of mortals.

In this manner our author takes occasion to retail the information he has collected with infinite pains and labour—except that "the labour we delight in physicks pain"—from the most authentic sources; and he has laid the reading world under great obligations to him for instruction combined with amusement.

The first catalogue of English printed books was "put forth" by Andrew Maunsell, in a little thin folio.

It is complete in two parts; 1595, folio: first part containing 123 pages, exclusive of three preliminary epistles: the second, 27 pages; exclusive of three similar introductory pieces. The first part is devoted entirely to Divinity: and in the dedicatory epistle to Queen Elizabeth, Maunsell tells her majesty that he thought it 'worth his poor labour to collect a catalogue of the divine books, so mightily increased in her reign; whereby her majesty's most faithful and loving subjects may be put in remembrance of the works of so excellent authors,' &c. The second part is devoted to a brief account of books in the remaining branches of literature, arts, sciences, &c. Maunsell promised to follow it up by a third part; but a want of due encouragement seems to have damped the bibliographical ardor of the compiler; for this third part never appeared; a circumstance, which, in common with the late Mr. Steevens, all bibliomaniacs may 'much lament.'

The effects of this catalogue are, in our opinion, somewhat too strongly described by our author, who says, "it revived the drooping spirits of the despondent. The niggardly collector felt the influence of rivalry: he played a deeper stake at book gambling; and hastened by his painfully acquired knowledge of what was curious and rare in books, to anticipate the ignorant collector—which latter, putting the best wheels and horses to his carriage, rushed from the country to the metropolis, to seize, at Maunsell's shop, a choice copy of Cranmer's bible, or Morley's canzonets." This is an excursion of fancy in A. D. 1811; not a

description of fact in A. D. 1595. The volume has has other equally vigorous passages.

LOREN. Enough—peace! There is no end to Lisardo's fruitful imagination. We are surfeited with the richness of it. Go on, dear Lysander; but first, satisfy a desire which I just now feel, to be informed of the period when *Sales of Books, by Auction*, were introduced into this country.

LYSAND. You take that for granted which remains to be proved: namely, my ability to gratify you in this particular. Of the precise period when this memorable revolution in the sale of books took place, I have no means of being accurately informed: but I should think, not anterior to the year 1673 or 1674; for, in the year 1676, to the best of my recollection, the catalogue of the library of Dr. SEAMAN was put forth; to which is prefixed an address to the reader, wherein the custom of selling books by auction, is mentioned, as having been but of recent origin in our country. It was, however, no sooner introduced, than it caught the attention, and pleased the palates, of bibliomaniaes exceedingly, and Clavel, a bookseller, who published useful catalogues of books to be sold in his own warehouse, retorted in sharp terms, upon the folly and extravagance which were exhibited at book auctions. However, neither Clavel nor his successors, from that period to the present, have been able to set this custom aside, or to cool the fury of book-auction bibliomaniaes—who, to their shame be it said, will sometimes, from the hot and hasty passions which are stirred up by the poisonous miasmata floating in the auction-room, give a sum twice or thrice beyond the real value of the books bidden for! Indeed, I am frequently amused to see the vehemence and rapture with which a dirty little volume is contended for and embraced—while a respectable bookseller, like PORTIUS, coolly observes across the table—'I have a better copy on sale at one third of the price!'

It is impossible that we should do any thing like justice to the history with which Mr. D. entertains us; and the transcription of a mere list of names, would neither become our pages, nor gratify our readers. We shall therefore direct our attention to the accounts of such national institutions as are most popular among us (referring genuine maniaes on this subject, to the work itself). And we conclude this part of our Report by extracting Mr. D.'s account of the public collections of books in our country; they have tempted him to deviate somewhat from his intention; they have

equally tempted us. His excuse may serve for both.

BODLEIAN. *Catalog. Libr. Bibl. Publ. Sc. in Acad. Oxon.* 1605, 4to. *Catal. Libr. Impr.* 1674, fol. *Catalogi Libror. MSS. Angl. et Hibern.* 1697, fol. *Catalogus Impress. Libror. Bibl. Bodl.* 1738, fol. two vols. Although none but catalogues of foreign public and private collections, were intended to be noticed in this list, the reader will forgive a little violation of the rule laid down by myself, if I briefly observe upon the catalogues of the Bodleian library and the British Museum. The first of these Bodleian catalogues contains an account of the MSS. It was prepared by Dr. James, the editor of the *Philobiblion* of De Bury, and as it was the first attempt to reduce to 'lucid order,' the indigested pile of MSS. contained in the library, its imperfections must be forgiven. It was afterwards improved, as well as enlarged, in the folio edition of 1697, by Bernard; which contains the MSS. subsequently bequeathed to the library, by Selden, Digby, and Laud, alone forming an extensive and valuable collection. The editor of Morhof (vol. i. 193. n.) has highly commended this latter catalogue. Let the publisher look well to [for] the frontispiece of the portraits of Sir Thomas Bodley and the forementioned worthies, which faces the title-page; as it is frequently made the prey of some prowling Grangerite. The first catalogue of the *Printed Books* in the Bodleian library was compiled by the celebrated Orientalist Dr. Hyde; the second by Fisher: of these, the latter is the more valuable, as it is the more enlarged. The plan adopted in both is the same; namely, the books are arranged alphabetically, without any reference to their classes—a plan, fundamentally erroneous: for the chief object in catalogues of public collections is, to know what works are published upon particular subjects, for the facility of information thereupon—whether our enquiries lead to publication or otherwise: an alphabetical index should, of course, close the whole. It is with reluctance my zeal for literature compels me to add, that a *Catalogue Raisonné of the Manuscripts and Printed Books in the Bodleian Library* is an urgent desideratum—acknowledged by every sensible and affectionate son of *Alma Mater*. Talent there is in abundance towards the completion of such an honourable task; and the only way to bring it effectually into exercise is, to employ heads and hands enough upon the undertaking. Let it be remembered what Wanley and Messrs. Planta and Nares have done for the Cottonian and Harleian MSS.—and what Mr. Douce is now doing for those of the Lansdowne collection! One gentleman alone, of a very distinguished college, in whom the acuteness

and solidity of Porson seem almost revived, might do wonders for the Greek MSS. and lend an effectual aid towards the arrangement of the others. The printed books might be assigned, according to their several classes, to the gentlemen most conversant in the same: and the numerous bibliographical works, published since the catalogue of 1738, might be occasionally referred to — according to the plan observed in the *Notitia Editionum vel Primariorum*, &c. in *Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.* 1795, 8vo; which was judiciously drawn up by the Bishop of London, and the Rev. Dr. William Jackson. I am aware that the aged hands of the present venerable librarian of the Bodleian library, can do little more than lay the foundation-stone of such a massive superstructure; but even this would be sufficient to enrol his name with the Magliabechis and Baillets of former times — to entitle him to be classed among the best benefactors to the library — and to shake hands, with its immortal founder, in that place where are

et amœna vireta

Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatæ.

MUSEUM BRITISH. *Catalogus Librorum Manuscript. Bibl. Cotton, Oxon.* 1693, fol. *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Cottonian Library, Lond.* 1777, 8vo: *A Catalogue of the same*, 1802, fol. *A Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts, &c. Lond.* 1759, fol. 2 vols. *A Catalogue of the same: Lond.* 1808, fol. 3 vols. *A Catalogue of the MSS. of the King's Library, &c.* 1734, 4to. *A Catalogue of the MSS. &c. hitherto undescribed, Lond.* 1782, 4to. two vols. *Catalog. Libror. Impress. &c. Lond.* 1787, folio, 2 vols. These are the published catalogues of the literary treasures, in manuscript and in print, which are contained in the British Museum. The *first Cottonian* catalogue has a life of Sir Robert Cotton, and an account of his library, prefixed to it. The *second*, by Samuel Hooper, was intended 'to remedy the many defects' in the preceding catalogue, and the 'injudicious manner in which it was compiled;' but it is of itself sufficiently confused and imperfect. The *third*, which is the most copious and valuable, with an index, [and which has an abridged account of Sir Robert Cotton, and of his library] was drawn up by Mr. Planta, the principal librarian of the British Museum. A great part of the first catalogue of the *Harleian MSS.* was compiled by the celebrated Humphrey Wanley, and a most valuable and ably executed publication it is! The *second* is executed by the Rev. R. Nares: it contains the preface of the first, with an additional one by himself, and a copious index; rendering this the most complete catalogue of MSS.

which has ever yet appeared in our own country; although one regrets that its typographical execution should not have kept pace with its intrinsic utility. The two latter catalogues of MSS. above described, give an account of those which were presented by royal munificence, and collected chiefly by Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Birch. The catalogue of 1734 (which is now rare) was compiled by David Casley: that of 1782, by Samuel Ascoug. Of the catalogue of *Printed Books*, it would be unfair to dwell upon its imperfections, since a new, and greatly enlarged and improved, impression of it is about going to press, under the editorial care and inspection of Messrs. H. Ellis and Baber; the gentlemen to whom the printed books are at present intrusted. Mr. Douce, who has succeeded Mr. Nares as head librarian of the MSS., is busily employed in examining the multifarious collection of the *Lansdowne MSS.*; (recently purchased by the Trustees of the Museum) and we may hope that the day is not very far distant, when the public are to be congratulated on his minute and masterly analysis of these treasures.

When discussing the advantages enjoyed by literature in modern days, we have always desired to enforce strongly on the attention of the present generation the great difficulty of procuring books formerly, in our country. The almost universal spread of learning among us in the present day, renders scarcely credible the accounts of Prelates who could not write their names to a public instrument; and of noblemen who knew nothing beyond the sword, though hereditary counsellors of the crown. Even men of the law experienced appalling difficulties in pursuing their studies; and could a serjeant of modern days be suddenly transported to the narrow room yeilded a study, of a fellow practitioner in the days of our Edwards and Henries, he would look around him for the library, though peradventure he might discern the book-case. We have proof of this in the Paston Letters, &c. Even, after printing was established as an art, it was not suddenly popular; there was an interval necessary in which the public might feel its importance; and the public had first to learn to read. Due honour then, be paid, to those worthy and courageous wights who in spite of arbitrary prohibitions continued their studies. Such an one was John Darbye, the Shepherd of Seynbury Hill.

In a copy of Polydore Virgil's *Invention of things*, printed by Grafton, 1546, which was in the library of that celebrated bibliomaniac, Tom Rawlinson [died 1725], was the following singular MS. note: "At Oxforde the vere 1546, browt down to Seynbury by John Darbye pryce 14d. When I kepe Mr. Letymers shype I bout thys boke when the testament was obberagatyed that shepe herdys myght not red hit I prev god amende that blyndnes wryt by Robert Wallyans keppynge shepe uppon Seynbury hill. 1546." *Camdeni Annales*; Edit. Hearne, vol. i. p. xxx.

Mr. Nicholls in his "Manners and Expences of antient Times in England," has marked the prices of several *public* books: they deserve attention.

A. D. £. s. d.

1539. Item, paid for the half part of the Bybell, accordingly after the King's injunction... 0 9 9
 1544. Item, also paid for six books of the Litany in English... 0 1 6
 1549. Paid for iv. books of the service of the church... 0 16 0

[This was probably Grafton's Prayer book of 1549, fol.]

1559. Paid for a Bybyl and Parafrawse... 0 16 0

[From the Ch. Wardens Accts. of St. Margaret's Westminster.]

The Inventory of John Port, 1524.

In the shop.

- Item, a premmier lymmed with gold, and with imagery written honds... 0 8 4

[From the do. of St. Mary Hill, London.]

- To William Pekerynge, a ballett, called a Ryse and Wake... 0 0 4

[From the Books of the Stationers' Company.]

The following are *private* books with their prices; they shew that tracts of amusement were as popular then, as at any time since. Mr. D. obtained the document from a friend,

A. D. 1553. £. s. d.

- (Two) Messer of bloyne in bordis } 0 ii 0
 One Prymare latane & englis ... }
 Balethis (ballads) nova of sortis ... 0 0 ii
 Boke of paper 1 quire in forrell ... 0 0 vi
 Morse workes in forrell ... 0 9 viij
 Castelle of Love in forrelle wi: a ... 0 0 x
 sarino nova...

A. D. 1554.

- Balethis nova arbul in 8^{mo}. catechis 0 0 viij
 Prymare for achylde in 8^{mo}. englis 0 0 iv.
 Halles Croneckelle nova englis ... 0 xii 0

From a Household Book kept in London, A. D. 1561

(in the possession of the same Gent.)

Item, paid for a Lyttellton in English xjd.

lovers... for the booke of ij englishe vjd.

for the booke of Songes and Sonettes and the booke of dyse, and a french booke ... ijs. viijd.

(viz. the french xvjd. the ij other bookes at viijd. the pece.

for printing the xxv orders of honest men ... xxd.

The incorrectness of copies before the art of printing, unless when carefully collated by more than common knowledge, for *ordinary* books, especially, must have been a great hindrance to learning: Chaucer complains heavily of the trouble given him in revision, by his transcriber, Adam Scrivenere; whom he thus threatens:

Adam Scrivenere, yf ever it befall,
 Boece or Troilus for to write anew,
 Under thy longe lockes maist thou have the scalle,
 But after my makyng thou write more true;—
 So ofte a daye I mote thy werke renew
 It to correcte and eke to rubbe and scrape,
 And al is thorow thy negligence and rape.

And this reminds us of our obligations to such worthy patrons of the Muses as John Shirley, Esq., of whom writes honest Stow, "This gentleman, a great traveller in divers countries, amongst other his labours, PAINFULLY collected the works of *Geffrey Chawcer*, *John Lidgate*, and *other learned writers*; which workes he wrote in sundry volumes, to remain for posterity:—I have seene them, and partly doe possesse them." What did a copy cost *then*, compared with the price it now may be obtained at?—Modern notes and appropriate illustrations are principal causes of the expence of handsome books:—the works necessary for learning, and useful in civil life, are among the cheapest articles of our times.

Mr. D. enlivens and adorns his work with many curious wood cuts:—those which represent portraits are less to our taste than some others, although well executed; because they remind us of the copper plate prints from which they are

taken ; and Faithorne or Vertue, must ever continue most pleasingly superior :— nevertheless they form an acceptable addition.

Mr. D. finishes his communications by a small detour on the subject of prints, chiefly portraits :—he explains the *variations* of these ; and adduces demonstrative proofs of the high value set on them by connoisseurs. We instance in Hogarth.

The Marquis of Bute has, I believe, the most extraordinary and complete collection of *Hogarth's Prints* that is known. Of the *Election Dinner* there are six or seven varieties ; gloves, and no gloves ; hats, from one to the usual number ; lemon, and no lemon ; punch bowl, and no punch bowl. But of these *varying* prints, the most curious is the one known by the name of *Evening* ; with a little boy and girl, crying, in the back-ground. At first, Hogarth did *not* paint the *girl*, and struck off very few impressions of the plate in this state of the picture. A friend observing to him, that the boy was crying with no apparent cause of provocation, Hogarth put in the little girl, tantalizing him. But—happy he ! who has the print of the ‘ *Evening* ’ without the little girl : fifteen golden guineas (rare things now to meet with !) ought not to induce him to part with it. Of the copper-plate portraits by Hogarth, the original of ‘ *Sarah Malcolm, executed 1732*, ’ is among the very rarest ; a copy of this selling for £7. 17s. 6d. at Barnard's sale. The reader has only to procure that most interesting of all illustrative works, *Hogarth Illustrated by John Ireland*, 1793 (2d edit.) 3 vols 8vo ; and, for a comparatively trifling sum, he may be initiated into all the mysteries of Hogarthian *virtù*. The late Right Hon. W. Wyndham's collection of Hogarth's prints, bequeathed to him by Mr. George Steevens, was bought in for a little more than 300 guineas.

Mr. D. did not chuse to detail the history of the *five guineas* given for a coarse impression off the lid of a snuff box, one of Hogarth's first performances, in order to render a set of his works *matchless* !—neither has he alluded to the commission given by the late Empress of Russia for a complete copy of Hogarth's labours : in our opinion the latter anecdote does quite as much honour to our country, as the former.

The phrase used by Mr. D. of a portrait from a volume becoming “ the prey of some prowling Grangerite,” deserves explanation, as it may put some

of our readers on their guard : “ forewarned is forearmed.” Since the *rage* has prevailed for forming collections of portraits, it is not uncommon for gentlemen, assuming the character of the greatest respectability, and even justifying that assumption in the ordinary concerns of life, to find themselves unable to resist the temptation which presents itself in the shape of a scarce portrait prefixed to the tomes of an author. Some have a skilful manner of rolling up the print, gradually separating it from its insertion, and slipping it up the sleeve of the coat ; then gravely replacing the book on the shelf ! When the owner after a while has occasion to look for his portrait—behold, it is gone ! We have heard of other tricks formerly, and we fear they are still extant ; possibly in new editions, with improvements.

We have been too much gratified with this volume to notice faults ; yet being desirous that Mr. D.'s authority should not be quoted in support of impropriety, we beg leave to remonstrate against his printing “ *vulgate bible* ” without capital initials : against “ *Transport lit up* the countenance of *Lisardo* ; ”—surely this contraction is a vulgarism, though we have been reprimanded for saying so. Mr. D. does not recollect old Mr. Ballard, the last of the antiently established booksellers in Little Britain : he deserved commemoration. Something might have been said on Tonson, also, and the extent of *his* stock. Mr. D. has misapprehended the phrase, p. 411. the booksellers keep hirelings “ to write and correct by the great [qn. groat ?] ” The phrase means by wholesale, at a standing contract. Mathew Mead, the father of Dr. Mead was first a clergyman, afterwards a dissenter ; his sons followed his later opinions. The Dr. was occasionally extremely short of money, a condition into which many distracted Bibliomaniacs have plunged themselves ;—yet this very condition, is beyond all reasonable question, a much more efficacious remedy for this cruel disorder, than any that is proposed by our worthy, industrious, and incurable author.

. Our readers have been presented in the Panorama, with interesting extracts of different kinds, from important books, not mentioned by Mr. D. of which only a dozen or a score of copies were printed.

The Imperial County Annual Register for 1810: containing a History of Great Britain, &c. arranged under the Names of the Counties, &c. Also the Principality of Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Colonies. Royal 8vo. pp. nearly 1700: small type, closely printed. Price £1. 11s. 6d. Robinson, London, 1811.

IMMEDIATELY upon the publication of the County Annual Register, a work professedly in imitation of it, was projected at Paris by Mons. Gellert St. Pierre; the object of which was, to present to the French people regularly digested Annual Histories of all the Departments in that extensive Empire. The prospectus was laid before the French government; but, as it was natural to expect, it was found neither to accord with it's prospective nor retrospective policy:—the work was, in consequence, abandoned. The plan is, however, about to be adopted in America.

From this introductory information we learn, that it would not be convenient to suffer any work to appear in France, the authority of which might, by possibility, be found in opposition to the annual report of the minister of the interior. The *insolence* of the projector of such a repository of local documents, is much more remarkable than the failure of his application.—Such a work will form a valuable combination of American history. How highly should we value similar accounts of our own country, had former ages preserved them! The editors further acquaint us, that to improve their work,

They have enlarged the space allowed to the several counties; inserted many valuable biographical articles; preserved all the more important petitions and addresses from the several boroughs, cities, and counties; and, in order the more fully to exhibit a complete picture of the present eventful times, they have added a general History of the Affairs of Great-Britain and Europe, illustrated by an ample collection of Foreign and Domestic Public Papers.—In consequence of these additions and improvements, the word "*Imperial*," has been added to the title.

These are laudable endeavours; we would, however, caution the editors against admitting a description of minor articles which contribute nothing to the history of the time, nor useful information to posterity. It is of no moment to

the next generation, and of how little to the present! to learn, that Farmer Ploughshare called Manyweather, the miller, "a rogue," for taking too much toll; and that after a public scene of laughter of two hours duration in the court where the cause was tried, the jury gave damages, *sixpence*. No work would ever be consulted for such gossipings. This volume contains a mass of matter, collected with great industry; future politicians will thank the editors for their trouble. Were every state in Europe to institute such a repository, supposing the editors honourably at liberty to communicate facts only, with what pleasure would they be perused at the Panoramic board!

We have lately had occasion to report several instances of *spontaneous ignition*; distinguished by calamitous consequences: accidents, not less afflictive, have occurred, from the same cause, but originating in other principles; we therefore select an instance of this *new* kind, not without observing on the probability that many such may have taken place before the cause was so much as suspected: it is but lately enrolled among the discoveries of philosophers.

In blasting the slates, an instrument called a *stamper*, which is thirty inches long, and two and a half in circumference, is used to ram down the charge of gunpowder: it is supposed the friction of working out the stamper produced a spark, which communicated and caused a sudden explosion, driving this thick iron rod up the muscles of a workman's arm, at a slate quarry at Nant Frangon: it entered through to the neck, advancing nearly eight inches beyond! His death was instantaneous.

In mechanical operations, so many accidents occur, from causes either not perceived or not attended to, as to make it a duty to apprise the persons employed in them both of the danger and the remedy. Of this nature was this shocking accident. It is stated as having been caused by the iron stamper, and that copper stampers are to be used, to obviate such accidents in future. We apprehend that there is a mistake both as to the cause and the remedy. The stamper is a kind of a tampion or plug used to ram down the charge of gunpowder. If this idea of it is correct, as blue slate, of which the quarry consists, does not strike fire with steel, the effect is to be attributed to another cause. It is now known that a simple compression of air will generate heat to such a degree

as to set tinder on fire, and tinder-boxes are made upon this principle. In these the mere forcing of a piston down with some violence produces the effect. Possibly, then, the accident at the quarry was owing to a similar circumstance, viz. that the stamper fitted the hole closely, and by being violently driven in, the sudden compression of the air, generated heat and conflagration. If so, it is evident, that the same consequences may follow from the use of copper stampers, and that the proper precaution is, that the stamper should never go in tight, but so much play in the hole as to suffer the air from the bottom to escape without compression. Lest, however, there should be any particles with the slate, which might strike fire with the iron, copper stampers are certainly preferable.

The following case shews the great attention necessary in the management of estates held on lives; with the strictness of the construction of such covenants. We knew an estate held by lives vacated by the unadvised angry speech of the party requesting the insertion of a life: it reduced a respectable, and, by descent, a noble, family to poverty. From this (and other) advantages taken of opinions dropped by official characters, in the course of their judicial duties, the care with which they usually guard their language, appears to be by no means *superfluous* or unnecessary.

IRISH CHANCERY, July 24.

Keating, Lator, and Harvey, Esqrs. v. Sparrow.

Mr. Keating, the principal plaintiff, has long possessed the valuable estate of Derry-luska, in the county of Tipperary, under the title of "*Lives renewable for ever, at a low rent, and the small renewal fine of 15l. upon the fall of each life.*" Mr. Sparrow, the defendant, and who is a quaker, has acquired the right to the head rents and several fines—and upon the fall of one of the three lives, he demanded the fine from Mr. Keating. The latter, not feeling that so small a sum was any object, and not suspecting that his landlord speculated upon a forfeiture, neglected to pay the fine. Mr. Sparrow brought his attorney to witness a demand made, and to make a written minute of it—he then filed a bill in Chancery, to perpetuate the evidence of this demand. The tenant, Mr. Keating, being at length awakened to his danger, tendered the fine, with the usual interest, to Mr. Sparrow. The latter now refused to receive it—alleged that the life in question had fallen three years ago—that nine months had elapsed since the demand was

made—that the tenant is now too late—that he (Mr. Sparrow) has acquired advantage over his tenant, in point of form, by the carelessness of the latter—and that he insists upon his strict right to have his tenant's interest henceforth considered as only a lease of two lives, instead of a perpetuity, as heretofore it had been. Mr. Keating was therefore driven to file this bill against Mr. Sparrow, praying that Mr. Sparrow should accept the fine and usual interest, insert a new life, and permit his estate to be preserved to him. This estate had been settled several years ago, upon the occasion of Mr. Keating's marriage, whereby he was made tenant for life, with remainder to the issue, remainder to himself absolutely; but charged with a certain jointure for Mrs. Keating, his wife, who is still living. For this reason, therefore, the trustees of the marriage settlement, Messrs. Lator and Harvey, were necessarily made plaintiffs with Mr. Keating.

It was argued for the plaintiffs, that Mr. Sparrow was bound in equity and honour to renew the lease, since no fraud could be imputed to the tenant, nor could the landlord complain of the withholding the sum of 15l. a few months as warranting so rigorous a proceeding. The Irish equity had always in such cases provided against harshness. Besides, this was a novel case; only one life had dropped—two yet remained.

The defendant, Mr. Sparrow, by his counsel, in answer, insisted upon the letter of his covenant, and stood upon his strict right. He was moved to the attempt by what fell from Lord Redesdale, in deciding the case of Jackson v. Saunders, in 1804, where his lordship said, that if a case, circumstanced like the present case, were to come before him, he would decide upon it against the tenant.

Lord Manners treated these covenants as subjects of rigid construction, and however harsh the nature or grounds of the landlord's conduct might be, yet he would give him the full benefit of his tenant's neglect or inattention. He therefore dismissed the bill *in toto*.

Thus a valuable estate unexpectedly falls into the hands of Mr. Sparrow, expectant upon the fall of the two surviving lives, men advanced in years. It is supposed that at this moment a large proportion of the most lucrative and respectable leasehold property of Ireland is liable, under this decision, to a similar forfeiture.

The colonial department is merely a page of acts of parliament, &c. passed in Britain; chiefly regulating or improving the state of trade, the collection of duties, &c.

The Ophion; or the Theology of the Serpent, and the Unity of God; comprehending the Customs of the most antient People, who were instructed to apply the Sagacity of the Serpent to the Fall of Man. With Critical Remarks on Dr. Adam Clarke's Annotations on that Subject in the Book of Genesis. [Originally intended to form an article in the Classical Journal]. By John Bellamy. 8vo. pp. 126. Price 6s. London, 1811.

Simia quam similis, turpissima bestia, nobis!

WHETHER the poet were Pagan or Christian who has furnished this motto to the present article, we are determined that it shall equally serve our purpose. For if he were Pagan, it proves the power of truth, which could induce his unenlightened mind to such an appropriate exclamation; and if he were Christian, it is, on principles now to be discussed, a clear instance of the ancient antipathy between all good people and the principle of evil.

Dr. Clarke has lately started a new hypothesis, on the subject of the tempter who beguiled our grandmother Eve; Mr. Bellamy is displeased with *that*; and starts another of his own. We are disposed to do equal justice to both parties, and therefore direct our attention in the first place, to what may be said in support of the Rev. Dr. who finds the author of all our woe, in a species of *Simia*, or "the Ape kind."

That mankind has degenerated in form and powers, has been a prevalent opinion from the earliest ages with the testimony of which we are acquainted. Homer tells us frankly, that, whatever prowess his heroes possessed, although he makes such a rout about them, they were but equal to fractional parts of original men. They could throw to a mile's distance stones, which would require ten Ajax's to raise from the ground. This debility is the wretched consequence of the so much vaunted system of civilization! The same cause has contracted the members of the human body, has deprived it of some, and has deplorably disfigured even "the human face divine." Where now shall we seek unsophisticated man?—Away from cities certainly: in the deserts of Africa; in the forests of Suma-

tra; among the inaccessibilities of Borneo; where the species enjoys *real* liberty:

Where wild in woods the noble savage runs.

A glimpse is all we can catch of this bashful being; but from that glimpse we may conjecture his features. By the flat nose, projecting chin, dog teeth standing forwards, hollow cheeks, retiring forehead, and woolly hair, of the races which inhabit Southern Africa, we judge of his antient countenance:—by the *Orang Kubu* and *Orang Gugu*,* of Sumatra, we judge of his natural appearance;—these men, says our author, "differ in little but the use of speech from the *Orang Utan* of Borneo; their bodies being covered with long hair." This "little" difference is not worth regarding; and indeed it may be accounted for by either of two suppositions;—first, that the *Orang Utan* can speak, if he will; in which case he becomes an *Orang Gugu*; or secondly, that the *Orang Gugu* can be silent, if he will; in which case he becomes an *Orang Utan*. Moreover we have evidence that formerly there were races of original men, who possessed that invaluable appendage,—a tail! Ptolomy, lib. vii. cap. 2, speaks of certain islands in the Indian Ocean, inhabited by people with tails like those with which satyrs were (in his days) painted:—and Kaeping, a Swede, has confirmed Ptolomy's account by re-discovering these *Hominis Caudati*: Amen. Acad. vi. 71.†

But, as our domestic fowl when imported into certain provinces of America, lost their rumps, and tails,—from the nature of their food; as the learned suppose; so men when pent up in cities, being unable to procure their natural provision, that which supported them while in their wild or *free* state, it may very rationally be supposed that they have been affected in a similar manner, and have suffered the loss of their *original* caudal ornaments.

Whoever reads Dr. Buchanan's *Travels in Mysore, &c.* will find, that the Doctor, not to make the thing too public, has described in *Latin*, the terrors of the women of certain tribes in India, at beholding Europeans; their husbands

* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. IX. p. 450; Report on Marsden's History of Sumatra.

† More of this may be seen in Lord Monboddo; but it is by no means necessary to the cogency of this argument.

having assigned the posterior appendage aforesaid, as the cause why the said Europeans are clad in breeches. [From this we infer, that these castes had never been visited by Highland *sans culottes*.] Since then we find both in India and Europe, the idea of men with tails, whence could it originate, if not in some truly antient and natural prototype? Unwilling to extend our dissertation too far; we contract this first part of our article; but not without anxiously cautioning our readers, against indulging an erroneous bias derived from a vicious education; by supposing that this assimilation of our race to the Genus *Simia*, is a degradation. Was any degradation intended by Voltaire, when he described his own nation, *La Grande Nation! La plus Grande Nation du monde!* &c. &c. as "half monkey, half tiger?" Do we not even among ourselves call a peering, prying, insidious personage, "a mischievous monkey," "a mischief-making monkey?"—"a Jack-an-apes?"—are not some folks said, very justly, to *ape* their betters?—what then are they but *apes*?—and their betters, but *aped*? Pope has even carried this idea so far, as to speak of the immortal Newton under this very figure:

Angels admire such wit in mortal shape,
And show a Newton, as we show an Ape.

Our readers are prepared for the legitimate inference; that the similarity between the parties tempted and tempting antiently, *i. e. originally*, was quite sufficient, if not indeed more than sufficient, to warrant an intimacy and fellowship, indulged to a degree of which, at this remote period of time, and after the prevalence of prejudices by the million, we can form no adequate conception.

Moreover, the character of the Genus *Simia*, is full to the Doctor's purpose: Pennant says expressly, that "they are endowed with mischievous INTELECTS:" and the Heer Van Hogen-dorp, Dutch resident at Rembang, who sent over an *Orang-outang* to Holland, describes it as having "*de l'esprit comme un DÉMON*;" though in person, *assez joli*.

And this *esprit* demoniacal, or satanical, or infernal,—for the ideas are the same, deserves especial notice; *sur-tout* when it may furnish an argument in confirmation of any hypothesis that we de-

termine to support. As this writer's sentiments are not in every hand, we adduce his very words: "J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer un *Orang-outang*, non tel que vous m'en avez demandé de cinq pieds, qu'on doute pouvoir trouver, mais un qu'on dit être assez joli, et qui a de l'esprit comme un Démon. J'ai fait écrire par un de mes amis à *Banjer-Massin*, pour voir si l'on peut m'en procurer un grand; et dot il conter mille écus, vous l'aurez, s'il est à trouver. Monsieur Buffon, tout grand homme qu'il est, me paroît battre la campagne dans son article des *Orangs-outangs*."

This letter may be quoted in proof, not only of the Demoniac powers of the *Orang-outang*, but also of the high value set on those of the genuine race and heroic dimensions, in the country where they are native; which is therefore best acquainted with their admirable qualities: for certainly at the price of a *thousand crowns*, offered for a single individual of this class, a score at least of ordinary human beings might have been bought, at the fair market price. Unhappily, hitherto, none of the species have been seen in Europe above two feet and a half in height. An *Eve* of this size, brought from Borneo, is depicted in Vosmaer, *Tab. xiv. xv.* Mr. Bellamy inclines to distinguish the serpent for "*subtile observation from selfish motives*;" but we can assure him, from experience, that this is equally true of the monkey; for we well remember, when prosecuting our studies in natural history, entering a shew of wild beasts, with a pocket full of apples, of which we gave one to a specimen of the Genus *Simia*, who crammed it into his pouch, and—*credite poster!*—instantly held out his hand for another! Here was "*subtile observation*"—he saw more apples in the protuberant pocket; "*from selfish motives*,"—that he might eat them at his leisure.

Mr. Bellamy in his diametrical opposition to Dr. Clarke, lays great stress on the extent and prevalence of serpent worship: but forgets what may be urged *e contra*, on the worship of monkeys. Did not Egypt venerate her *Cercopithecus*? Did she not bedeck his head with the lunar asterism, and fill his hand with a goblet? Was not the ape sacred in Ceylon, from most remote antiquity?

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and was not their deity held in such veneration by the natives, that to redeem a single tooth, preserved in a golden casket, its votaries offered 700,000 ducats? what then was the entire deity worth, valued by weight or measure? Has not the Panorama recorded instances of the sanctity of monkeys, in India, at this day?—And even we ourselves, do we not remember many fashionable daughters of Eve, who kept their monkeys as companions, and some who always carried them about with them in their muffs,—who “adored” them? Did we not know a maiden lady, “of a certain age,” who wrote to the West-Indies, requesting “*too mon-kies*”;—her writing being somewhat indistinct, was read “100 mon-kies,” and a whole century was shipped off accordingly? Now, let these arguments be duly weighed;—let them stand as a specimen of what might be produced by profound learning and plentiful leisure, in favour of the *turpissima bestia*, and let the ingenuous judge on the mightiness of that improbability, with which Mr. Bellamy charges—unhandsomely charges, Dr. Clarke’s hypothesis.

And what is the creature for which Mr. Bellamy declares, in preference to the *Simia* of Dr. Clarke?—A rattle snake? Pshaw!—the sex may be tempted by rattles, but as to a rattle snake!—The *Cerastes*?—What, horns! in Eden!—The *Boa Constrictor*?—that is too bad! No, gentle reader, a species of which a beautiful specimen, well preserved and in good condition, may be seen in the British Museum—reclining—that is—a recumbent—at the top of a stair-case, with an immense bar of iron bolted through him from stem to stern—about *thirty feet* in length! a sweet pretty tempter!—of immense jaw, but no tongue! lithesome, limber, and of great agility in the water, but of slow movement on land: a species which, we should not have thought wiser than the wisest of beasts, had not this learned Sage asserted the fact:—in short, that delicate lizard, the *Crocodile*!! All the world is seeking for something new: here may all the world be satisfied. But if Mr. B. knows any lady who has fancied or could fancy a tempter in that crocodile, he has greatly the advantage of the whole Panoramic corps;—they have enquired of

one another for such a fact—in vain! It is true, nevertheless, that after deliberately wiping his spectacles, the President observed, on the authority of the Rabbins, that as Adam, before the fall, held his head above the clouds, which cannot be estimated lower than 500 or 600 feet, so Eve, his consort, supposed to bear the proportion of a *middle-sized* woman, to her spouse, might be 400 or 450 feet high, at least; and therefore to her a crocodile of *thirty feet* might be no more than a little tiny plaything, a mere pet, to be dandled:—She might even—supposing muffs to have been in fashion in her day—she might even, have carried the minikin about with her, in her muff; or at least, in her coach. Whether Adam could have endured the perpetual presence of such a tempter without jealousy, was left undetermined by the board; but the negative is thought most probable, *after the full*.

Alas, for the depth of learning, the display of Hebrew and Greek, the disquisitions on שׁוּר and ὄφις;—for derivations from the Arabic and Coptic, to end in a monkey!—or a crocodile! Were not the subject connected with sacred writ, this however, might be tolerated; but we know not how to tolerate the attack made by one man of learning, on the *moral character* of another: the very thought constrains us to seriousness, and much do we regret the necessity for composing ourselves to our constitutional gravity.

In the Classical Journal, No. VI. p. 432. Dr. Clarke avows this language.

I am afraid that, on examination, a *material* part of the story of the Hindoo *serpent* bruiser, the incarnate Krishna, will be found to stand on a foundation not much more respectable than that of the *Satyava-man* of the unprincipled Pundit, who imposed on Captain Wilford. The *many plates* mentioned by this objector, in which he says, *Krishna is represented as crushing the head of the serpent Kaliya*, must, I suppose, be all referred to one in Sonnerat’s *Voyage aux Indes*, &c. to its professed copy in the *History of Hindostan, Sanskrit, and Classical*, vol. ii. pt. 3. and to one or two at most, in Moor’s *Hindu Pantheon*.

On the *plates* and their *copies*, it may be necessary to make a few remarks. The plates in the *History of Hindostan* bear very little resemblance in their essential characteristics to those in Sonnerat. 1. In the latter,

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII. p. 1181.

Krishna is represented as a short swarthy figure, with the usual sectarian emblem on the forehead, and a tiara essentially different from that on the head of the professed copy 2. The serpent Calangam that envelops the figure in Sonnerat, is represented nibbling the second toe of Krishna's left foot; but in the copy, this serpent's head is dexterously turned round towards the heel, and with open mouth seizes the whole of the instep close to the heel and leg, which the engraver has done evidently to force the similitude referred to on the dedication of the plate; "a corruption of the grand primeval tradition in India." 3. In Sonnerat's second plate, Krishna is represented dancing on the body of the serpent; but in the copy, he appears standing on the serpent, with his left foot upon its neck, or according to the inscription on the plate, *trampling on the head of the crushed serpent*: a farther piece of infidelity in the engraver, in order to force another correspondence between the Indian mythology and "the grand primeval tradition," of which this is also said to be "another corruption." 4. In the pretended copies of Sonnerat's plates, there is a *lucid nimbus*, or glory, round the head of Krishna; but nothing of this appears in the originals! 5. In the History of Hindostan, it is asserted that Sonnerat says, *that no Veshnuwise of distinction is without these images in his house, in gold, silver, or copper*. I find no such saying in Sonnerat: he says not a syllable about gold, silver, or copper, but simply states "*Ses sectateurs ont ordinairement ces deux tableaux dans leurs maisons*. His followers have, generally, these two paintings in their houses." Here, therefore, is no notice of images of any kind, and there is consequently a gross corruption in the copy: the ingenious Englishman has either confounded two accounts, which he may have met with, or has been imposed on by some vivâ voce information, or has left the management of this business too much to his engraver: and it is well if the original itself be not found, at least, *partially* an imposture.

After giving several reasons, which at most amount to negative arguments against the existence of this figure, the doctor proceeds:

I have entered thus into detail on this subject, not merely in answer to the objector in the Classical Journal, for his observations on this head merit no particular attention, but because I see a propensity among many learned and pious men, to grasp at shades of similitude in the mythology of the Asiatic nations, in order to represent and authenticate the substantial verities of divine revelation; this procedure, however well intended, has

hitherto done little good. Had the cause of divine revelation been a bad one, it would have suffered injury by these proceedings; but, supported by its own intrinsic excellence, it will ever remain unprejudiced by the ill-directed attempts of its friends to support it, or the most violent and best directed efforts of its enemies to destroy it.

This charge against Mr. Maurice, must not pass without notice. Unfortunately for that gentleman's pocket, but fortunately as it now proves for his reputation, his engraver omitted to give the proper color to his first plate of "Krishna trampling on the head of the Serpent,"—the *Cobra di Capello*: and this induced Mr. M. to insert a second figure, of the same, concerning which his words are (after stating that error), "This Avatar, therefore, has, at no small additional expence, been re-engraved for this part, from OTHER MODELS, at once more correct, and more elegant." If confidence may be placed in words, this passage implies at least, two originals: 1. that engraved *white*: 2. that engraved *black*: and on comparing these plates, considerable differences may be traced; as, in the head-dress, which differs entirely; in the ornaments on the arms and legs; in those which fall down the body; in the shape of the serpent's head; his spots, and in many particulars. These, the engraver could have no inducement to alter; even if he were knave enough to falsify those articles, with which he also—wicked rogue!—is charged by Dr. C. But, in our opinion, the variations noticed by the Dr., mark a third original: they may be taken—till evidence of Mr. Barlow's professional immorality be produced—as implying that he did not copy Sonnerat's figure; concerning which, Mr. Maurice, only says, it is "to be found" in Sonnerat; not that he repeated it from that author. The ideas to be attached to this figure, are not under enquiry: the Dr. is as much at liberty to dispute them with Mr. Maurice, as Mr. Maurice is to propose them; but the question as to the existence of this figure, in India, is of great moral consequence: it is a question of fact: negative argument must yield to positive testimony. If the figure do not exist in India;—what security has the learned world for placing the smallest confidence in any historic fact related in the volumes which contain it? What was Sonnerat but a knave?—And what

is Mr. Maurice? The charge implies a depth of profligacy, which is not equally criminal in law with forging of Bank Notes, yet deserves the heaviest punishment in the power of the *Banco Regis* of literature to inflict. At any rate the accused must take his trial: "God send him a good deliverance!"

Dr. Clarke must indulge us in offering a few words on behalf of those "learned and pious men," who seek for illustrations of Scripture wherever they may be found. In the east or in the west, in the north or in the south, parallel manners, maxims, phrases, ideas and even prejudices may afford illustration, by comparison, or sometimes by opposition. We do not say they offer principles of faith; but surely, they contribute to diminish difficulties. We now direct our enquiries toward Hindoostan. As a Commentator on the Bible, this learned linguist knows that a number of Hindoo words occur in that sacred book: for, what is the *Mizr* of Moses but the *Mizra* of the Hindoos? and the *Pali-sthan* of the Hindoos but the *Palastina* of S. S.: who is the *Raghnesses* of the Exodus but the *Rachmuatsa* of the Hindoo Puranas? what is the *Remphan* of S. S. but the Hindoo deity *Rem'ha*? Is not the *Chiven* of the Hebrew text, the *Chiven* of the Sanscrit? [*Chiu*: Eng. Tr.] What is *Cosbi* the name of a prostitute in Numbers, but *Cusbee*, the Hindoo name for a prostitute, at this day? what is the *Baal* of S. S. but the *Bali* of India; and what the *Dagoon* of Canaan but the *Dagoon* of Ava? &c. —To adduce no more instances, let us turn at once to the formidable word which has occasioned this controversial discussion; the *Nachash*, implicated in the fall of man, as narrated in Genesis.

The ideas annexed to the tempter are 1. superiority of intellect; 2. malignity of disposition; 3. an appellation of double import, expressing either distinctly or in combination a being capable of the actions of humanity, or a serpent, under some notion, real, nominal, or metaphorical. The Devil of the vulgar or the signpost-dauber, is not our object in this research: we desire

Not less than th' Arch-angel fallen:

a spirit, superior by nature, infernal by residence, and insidious by disposition.

Now by turning to the Asiatic Researches, Vol. V. p. 297. *Lond. edit.*, we find a personage described by Capt. Wilford in the opening of his "Remarks on the names of the Cabirian deities," to whom most if not all of the characteristic marks after which we are enquiring will apply. His words are — (copied *literatim*.)

"In *Patala* (or the infernal regions) resides the SOVEREIGN QUEEN of the *NAGAS* (large snakes or dragons) she is beautiful; and her name is *Asyorusa*." "*Asyorus* the primitive form of *Asyorusa*—signifies literally, *she whose face is most beautiful*." p. 298.

Here we have 1. a *spiritual power*, implying superiority of intellect 2. An *infernal power*, implying malignity of disposition; 3. an *extreme beauty* of person and face, implying humanity; 4. a sovereign queen of the *snakes*, therefore a snake herself, unquestionably; and 5. remarkable enough!—the word *Nagas*, used in the double acceptation of "large snakes or dragons," and also of human beauty. We desire no further grant on this subject than permission to suppose, that these *Nagas* follow the customary law of nature by existing in both sexes; that this *sovereign queen*, has a royal consort, a *sovereign king*; that he also resides in the *infernal regions*; that he is not less *beautiful*, as mankind esteem beauty; and that he is a *Nagah* as well as the lady:—we beg leave also to add his name, which for want of better knowledge, we translate *Satanas*:—and we ask, what more is wanting to complete the character which in various parts of Scripture, and for 3,000 years past, has been universally attributed to the tempter of Eve?

That this *Nagah* ever was employed in tempting mankind, or that such a story is extant in India, we do not say; but we say that the same double import which is included in the Sanscrit word, *Nagah* may be included, nay, we think really is included, in the Hebrew word *Nachash*; and that as the Hebrew books contain several Sanscrit appellatives, there is no absolute impossibility, that this should be a derivative if not one of the number: and if it be one of the number, then to accept assistance from Hindoostan in explanation of it, deserves no censure.

Dr. C. may perhaps exclaim "what fools then are our painters and engravers

to delineate a *serpent* inciting Eve to pluck the fatal fruit!"—Very slender have been the praises bestowed by the Panorama on graphic theology: but *possibly* by consulting Norden's plates of Antiquities to his Travels in Egypt, the Dr. may find an Egyptian basso relievo allied to this subject, which Norden very justly inscribes "*très-singulier*." It represents—to the left hand a human personage having an air of considerable dignity, who is exciting a woman (sitting down) who also is exciting a man (standing up) to pluck something from a tree (placed between the woman and the man) which tree has a *hieroglyphic* on its branches, implying that it is not a natural, but a mystical vegetable. We will not affirm that this represents *Satanas* in his human form, Adam, Eve, and the tree of knowledge; but we repeat our affirmation, that Norden very justly calls it "*très-singulier*." The Egyptians were a colony from Hindoostan.

The argument derived by Dr. C. from the proposition that the *Nachash* being compared as to intellect, with the beasts of the field, therefore must be a creature of their rank in nature, is completely inconclusive; for, surely, it is good sense to say, when only Adam and the inferior creatures were on the earth—"they were too low beneath him in point of intellect, to work his woe; but his woe was worked by a being greatly their superior in intellectual powers." There is no necessity for attributing any other import to the words of the text. As to the curse pronounced on the *Nachash*; will Dr. C. place himself in the situation of Adam, unacquainted with any nature, but his own and the bestial, and favour us with expressions by which a punishment inflicted on a spiritual being could be rendered intelligible to the first of men! Such expressions, we add, must, to answer the Dr.'s purpose, be *clear* to Adam, when applied to the Genus *Simia*.

Mr. Bellamy is aware that there have been families, tribes, and nations, known by the names of beasts, or inferior animals, as cock, swan, lamb, wolf, &c. and so *Serpent*. We have the *Snake Indians*, in America, now; the *Serpent nations* are famous in antiquity; but Mr. B. has not pushed his argument far enough: for it never seems to have oc-

curred to him, that a tribe, or distinction of *spiritual* beings, might be thus mythologically distinguished: yet we have found an instance of it.

To illustrate this idea in reference to the subject under investigation: that lamented statesman, the late Mr. C. J. Fox, being a party man, had many opponents, some of whom had wit enough to abuse him *secundum artem*. Did Dr. C. or Mr. B. never hear curses inflicted on the Fox's brush?—or see representations of a Fox stinking a Badger out of his hole, and taking his *place*? or of a Fox inviting Geese to eat giblet pye? or of Death having earthed the Fox at last? Did they find any difficulty in understanding these? Did they refer these to some quadruped Fox littered in a wood; or to the M. P. for Westminster? Yet, how could they refer to the M. P. for Westminster, the allusions to the Fox's *tail*? Was that gentleman more *perfect* than other men? Did those thousands who wore Fox's *tails* in their hats during the Westminster election, suppose that they were *not* marked as partizans of Mr. Fox, because they wore a badge that could by no supposition belong to the person of their favourite candidate? If these, and a thousand other devices, were resorted to, to mark a character a person, by allusion—in these days, when human language is infinitely more pliable than it could be in the days of Adam; and contains millions of ideas unknown to him—why should not an allusive curse reach a person distinguished as a serpent? Why should that which was easy to the understanding of the mob in the instance of Mr. Senator Fox, be inconceivable by men of learning in the instance of *Satanas*, King of Serpents?

From these cursory and limited remarks the public will be in some degree enabled to judge between Dr. Clarke and those whom he censures for resorting to Oriental Asia, in search of illustrations of ancient books, which contain, as they suppose, *memoranda* composed in those regions. The Dr.'s candour will lead him to put the fairest construction on the sentiments of his antagonists; and were his imagination not so very full of his monkey, we should not despair of his acquiescence in the motto we have chosen, *Simia quam similis, TURPISSIMA BESTIA NOTIS!*

That these loose hints may go for neither more nor less than they are worth, we transcribe the following explanation from "Cosha, or a Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language, by Amara Sinka: " edited (and explained) by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. Serampoor 1808, 4to.—

We have put the explanation in []

"The Infernal Region." [Abode of BAALI and of the Nagas under the earth.]

"The NAGAS. नागाः" * [Demigods, in the human shape with a serpent's tail, and dilated neck, like the Coluber Naja.]

"Their chief. तदीश्वरः † King of serpents. वामुकिस्तु ‡ सर्पराजो §

[Son of Vasuca, and often confounded with the preceding: as are the other chiefs of the Nagas, Tocshaca, Sancha, Mahapadma, &c.]

The dictionary then proceeds to enumerate terrestrial snakes and serpents; in a considerable variety. Why are serpents, an article of Natural History, ranged under the title "Infernal regions?"

The figure given by Mr. Maurice is trampling on the Coluber Naja.

Undoubtedly, where serpents abound, the inhabitants must have an incalculable number of opportunities for observing the manner of their motion, and the progress of movements along their parts. We speak of their "going on their belly"; but in Wilkin's Sanscrit Grammar, p. 452, we find "who goes by the shoulders, is the epithet of a snake or serpent," and a few lines lower we have "who moves on the breast, viz. a serpent or a reptile," two lines farther on (p. 459) we have the first idea repeated "who moves by the arms or shoulders, viz. a serpent." It is remarkable that the language should have two very different words, to express this serpentine motion by the shoulders. There must be something very peculiar, and well known in India, in the motion of serpents, to occasion this seeming redundancy of language: may this contribute to illustrate the Hebrew word rendered belly; which occurs but twice in S. S. and both times in reference to serpentine motion.

Is not this number of chiefs to the Nagas, Miltonic? Whence did Milton get his Sanscrit ideas?

Is not Milton's "Sin" a perfect naga?

She seem'd a woman to the waist and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent—

Is not the whole sentence passed on the tempter in Genesis connected in terms comprising double allusions?

Supposing that the human part of the naga went erect; but subsequently the whole figure became prone, how would that agree with the import of the passage?

It is possible that this allusion to "eating dust," may have its foundation in nature; as we know domestic birds, purposely pick up small grains of gravel, &c. to assist the digestion, as is conjectured. At least, the action is supposed, where it is made a comparison, Micah vii ch. 17 v. "they shall lick up the dust, as a Nutha h serpent, does." But in general the phrase implies extreme abjection and misery, "his enemies shall lick the dust," Psalm lxxii ch. v. 9. They shall lick up the dust of thy feet," Isaiah xlix ch. 23 v.

Guy's New British Reader; &c. Pp. 308.
Price 4s. Cradock and Jay. London.
1811.

We should be glad to commend this book; but we are confirmed in the propriety of insisting that the language of elementary books, should be studiously correct. If we have stumbled against blemishes accidentally, or opening the book, we have been remarkably unlucky: but, can we avoid accepting these sentences as specimens of the whole? especially as they begin certain chapters? "In one of these eruptions of Mount Etna, which have often happened"—the sense requires those. "The Tyger copies all the noxious qualities of the cat"—Certainly, there is no copying in the case; and if there were, the cat should rather copy the tyger. "The Beaver is about three feet long. Its toes are webbed, which enable it to swim." Are no animals able to swim, but those which are web-footed? We affirm the propriety of describing the feet of the Beaver as webbed: but, why the plural form of the verb, enable; and what is the elision in this sentence?

* Nāgāh, † Tādīśvarāh, ‡ Vāmukī-(sto), § Sarpa-rājō.

Familiar Letters, addressed to Children and Young Persons of the Middle Ranks.

12mo. Pp. 130. For the Author. Darton and Co. London. 1811.

INSTRUCTION, in a plain garb, is the object of the lady, who has employed her pen in composing the little volume. The sentiments it contains are favourable to morals. They do not pretend to much novelty; and, indeed it is happy for the world, that the most valuable maxims are not novelties. To support and enforce old truths is, in our day, quite as much the duty of moralists, as to seek after new ones. The good old way is, in fact, the good new way. We have seen letters composed with the same intention as the present, written in a more easy style, and flowing, as it were, more gracefully; these, however, may do good where those have not reached; and we are persuaded that, if good be done by them, the purposes of their respectable authoress, will be answered.

A Letter to William Gifford, Esq. on the late Edition of Ford's Plays; chiefly as relating to Ben Jonson. By Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. 8vo. Pp. 45. Murray. London. 1811.

MR. GILCHRIST thinks that old Ben was not that snarling fellow which most critics suppose he was. We are afraid that he will never be completely relieved from the imputation of having harshly alluded to imperfections in the Bard of Avon, which the state of the stage at the time rendered unavoidable; and which, even at this day, cannot be entirely removed. But this is no reason why the Poet Laureat should be laden with guilt that does not belong to him. The Editor of Ford's plays has supposed that his Author alludes to the surly manners of Ben; and has retorted upon him: Mr. G. thinks that the allusion is to Pryme, the writer of *Histrion Mastix*: we hope he is correct in relieving the memory of the bard from the charge of abusing that profession from which he sought a maintenance. The history of the application of black letter lore, in illustration of our ancient dramatists, in the early part of this pamphlet, though nothing new, will be read with most interest by the public.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. XXV. of Britton's Architectural Antiquities, contains historical and descriptive Accounts, by the Rev. Edward Edwards, F. S. A., of the Red Mount Chapel, and St. Nicholas Chapel at Lynn in Norfolk: also seven plates: viz: 1. Sectional View of the former building: 2. View of the South Porch of the latter: 3. View of the Church at Christ Church Hampshire: 4, 5, 6. View of the Abbey Gate at Bury St. Edmunds, and details of the same: 7. Porch of St. Mary's Church at Bury. 10s. 6d. medium 4to. and 16s. imperial 4to.

Mr. Britton is preparing for publication an History and Description of the Church of St. Mary, Redcliff, Bristol; illustrated by several engravings, displaying the interior, and exterior architecture, with plan, &c. of that building; from drawings by Charles Wild. To make a small volume, royal 8vo.

The elegant Church of St. Mary Redcliff, is justly the pride, because it is the chief architectural beauty of Bristol. As a parish church, Camden, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, said it was "the fairest, most spacious, and best built of all that I have seen." This is an extraordinary encomium from our veteran topographer and antiquary; for he rarely particularized buildings, in his Britannia. Indeed architectural antiquities were scarcely noticed when he wrote his very useful work: and the styles and histories of eminent edifices were either disregarded, or thought unworthy of attention. Hence, though Leland and Camden, had opportunities of obtaining and perpetuating many documents on this subject, they neglected them, and preferred to occupy several pages of their works with more trivial matter. Fortunately for art, science, and history, the antiquaries of this age begin to feel a laudable curiosity respecting the era of our old monastic, domestic, and castellated buildings. By endeavouring to trace this species of history, they ascertain many curious facts, tending to develop the manners, customs, and arts of our ancestors.

The church of St. Mary Redcliff, will afford ample scope for an interesting essay of this kind, and for some beautiful architectural illustrations. The Author, J. Britton, will be obliged for the communication of any documents, or memorandums on the subject, addressed to the care of Mr. Gutch, or Messrs. Norton, Bristol; or to Mr. Taylor, Architectural Library, Holborn, London.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

To be published the end of this month. The London Catalogue of Books with their sizes and prices. Corrected to August 1811.

BOTANY.

Dr. Tittford has in the press and proposes to publish in Six Numbers Royal Quarto, by Subscription (the first number to appear on the first of October next), "Sketches towards a Hortus Botanicus Americanus, or Coloured Plates of Plants of the West Indies and North and South America, with concise and familiar descriptions (and noticing many Plants of Africa and the East Indies which might be introduced into the West Indian Colonies with advantage), arranged after the Linnæan System with their Botanical and various English names, and the names of the most common and useful; also in French, Italian, and Spanish, containing information of their virtues and uses, with novel and interesting particulars, as to Transatlantic Botany in general, collected and compiled during a residence in the West Indies, and a Tour through the United States of America.

FINE ARTS.

No. IV. of The Fine Arts of the English School, Edited by John Britton F. S. A. contain 1. A Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, from a picture by himself, in the Council-room of the Royal Academy; engraved by Wm. Bond: also a Biographical Memoir of that eminent Artist, by James Northcote, Esq. R. A.

2. Sculpture. View of a Monument, to the memory of Mrs. Howard, designed, and executed in Marble by Joseph Nollekins, Esq. R. A. engraved by James Godby, with a descriptive Essay, by R. Hunt, Esq.

3. An Engraving, by Wm. Bond, from a Painting, representing, the "Sixth Angel loosing the four Angels from the River Euphrates;" (vide Revelations, ch. ix. ver. 14.) by Henry Howard, Esq. R. A. with a descriptive essay, by R. Hunt, Esq.

4. A Landscape, called Pope's Villa, by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R. A. and P. P. in the Gallery of Sir John F. Leicester, Bart. Engraved by John Pye, and C. Heath: with a descriptive essay.

The concluding Letter-Press descriptive of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, by Edm. Aikin, Esq. Architect.

HISTORY.

Mr. W. Jones, Author of an Essay on the Life and Writings of Mr. Abraham Booth, has issued proposals for publishing by Subscription, in one large volume octavo. The History of the Evangelical Churches of the Vallies of Piedmont, commonly called the Waldenses and Albigenes. The work is intended to comprise, besides a concise geographical description of the countries they inhabit, and which will be illustrated by a map; an account of the doctrines, discipline and order of their churches, and of the various persecutions which they endured, from the period of their secession from the Roman church to the end of the 17th century.

MEDICINE.

Mr. H. M. Brown, of Banbury, has nearly ready for the press, speculations and opinions on the effects and utility of counter irritation, in a variety of serious diseases incident to the human frame.

NUMISMATICS.

A new edition is printing at Dublin, of Simon's Essay on Irish Coins, to which is added, Snelling's rare supplement and a plate and description of some Irish coins lately discovered, amongst which are silver farthings, coined by King John, in Dublin, which have till now been totally unknown and not supposed to exist, it will be comprised in a quarto volume.

POETRY.

The Author of "the Battles of the Danube and Barrosa, will shortly publish a Poem, entitled the Conflict of Albuera.

Mr. D. Cummin, translator of Aristotle's Rhetoric, is employed on a poem intitled The Battle of Clontarf, which embraces an interesting portion of Irish history.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

P. R. Hoare, Esq. will soon publish Reflections on the possible existence and supposed expediency of national bankruptcy.

PHILOLOGY.

Mr. McHenry of Friday-street Cheapside, has prepared for the press, and issued proposals to publish by subscription, a new and improved Grammar of the Spanish Language, designed for every class of learners, and especially for such as are their own instructors.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Henry Forster Burder, A. M. has in the press a Sermon, with a Memoir, &c. on the death of the Rev. Thomas Spencer, late of Liverpool, which is expected to appear early in this month.

A second volume of Sermons by the Rev. Dr. Buchan is in the press, and may be expected by the end of October, and at the same time a new edition of the first volume.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. Park is preparing for the press a History of the Parish of Hampstead, in Middlesex.

TRAVELS.

James Morrier, Esq., secretary of embassy to the court of Persia, has nearly ready for publication, in quarto, a Journey through Persia, Asia Minor, &c. in the years 1808 and 1809.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE.

A General View of the Agriculture of Aberdeenshire, drawn up under the Direction of the Board of Agriculture, by George Skene Keith, D. D. Minister of Keith-hall and Kingell. Embellished with a May and Six Engravings, 8vo. 15s boards.

A Treatise on the Breeding of Swine and curing of Bacon, with Hints on Agricultural Subjects; with an Engraving, by Robert Henderson, Farmer, Broomhill, near Annan. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The History of the Worthies of England, endeavoured, by Thomas Fuller, D. D. First printed in 1662; a new Edition, with Explanatory Notes, by John Nicholls, F. A. S. London, Edinburgh, and Perth, with a Portrait of the Author, 2 vol. royal 4to. £5. 5s.

DRAMA.

The Dramatic Works of John Ford: with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes, by Henry Weber, Esq. 2 vol. 8vo £1. 10s. royal Paper £2. 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

An Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern, from the Birth of Christ to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century: in which the Rise, Progress, and Variations of Church Power, are considered in their Connection with the State of Learning and Philosophy, and the Political History of Europe during that period, by the late learned John Laurence Mosheim, D. D. Chancellor of the University of Gottingen. Translated from the Original Latin, and illustrated by Notes, Chronological Tables, and an Appendix, by Archibald Maclaine, D. D. A New Edition, continued to the Eighteenth Century, by Charles Coote, LL. D. and furnished with an additional Appendix to the First Book, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. George Gleig, of Stirling, 6 vol. 8vo. £3. 3s.

EDUCATION.

Evening Entertainments; or Delineations of the Manners, Customs, &c. of various nations; interspersed with Geographical Notices, Historical and Biographical Anecdotes, and Descriptions in Natural History. Designed for the Instruction and Amusement of Youth, by J. B. Depping, 2 vol. 12mo. 12s. The same Work in French, 3 vol 12mo. 12s. boards.

GEOLOGY.

Geological Travels in England, by J. A. De Luc, Esq. F.R.S. Also may be had, by the same Author, Geological Travels in the North of Europe, containing Observations on some Parts of the Coasts of the Baltic, and the North Sea, 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 4s.

HISTORY.

A History of Scotland, during the Reign of Robert I. surnamed The Bruce. Embellished with a Portrait of Robert the Bruce, by Robert Kerr, F.R.S. and F.A.S. Edinburgh, 2 vol 8vo. £1. 6s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

An Essay on Aquatic Rights: intended as an Illustration of the Law relative to Fishing, and to the Propriety of Ground or Soil produced by Alluvion and Dereliction in the Sea and Rivers, by Henry Schultes, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Law and of Vendor and Purchaser of Personal Property; considered chiefly with a View to Mercantile Transactions. Dedicated, by Permission, to Lord Ellenborough, by George Ross, Esq. of the Inner Temple, royal 8vo. 12s.

MEDICINE.

A Treatise on the Gout; containing the Opinions of the most celebrated Ancient and Modern Physicians on that Disease; with Observations on the Eau Medicinale, by John King, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and of the Medical Societies of London and Paris, 8vo. 6s. boards.

A Letter respectfully addressed to the Commissioners for Transports, Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. &c. on the Subject of the Operation

for Poplitical Aneurism, illustrated by Cases and the Description of a new Instrument, By A. C. Hutchinson, M.D. Surgeon to the Royal Naval Hospital, at Deal, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Transactions of the Medical Society of London, Part I. of Volume I, illustrated by Plates, 8s sewed.

MISCELLANIES.

Ouvres completes de Madame Cottin; précédées de Memoire sur la Vie de l'Auteur: contenant, Malvina, Claire d'Arbe, Amelia Mansfield, Mathilde, Elisabeth, et la Prise de Jericho, 14 vol. 12mo. £3. 3.

Sentimental Anecdotes; consisting of four Tales, viz. Eliza and Albert; Marcel, or the Cobler of the Cottage; Sophia, or the Blind Girl; and Eleonore, or the Beautiful Eyes, by Madame de Montolieu, Author of Tales, Caroline de Lichfield, &c. &c. Translated from the French, by Mrs. Plunkett, formerly Miss Gunning, 2 vol. 12mo 7s.

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The Pastime of People; or, the Chronicles of Divers Realms: and most especially of the Realm of England. Briefly compiled, and imprinted in Cheapside, by John Rastell, A.D. 1520. Now first reprinted, and systematically arranged, with Fac-simile Wood-cuts of the Portraits of Popes, Emperors, &c. and the Kings of England, royal 4to. £2. 2.

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Moral Tales, consisting of Osman, Almerica, Lucinda and Honoria, Gloriana, Alonzo, Belinda, Louisa and Harriet, Serena, Benigna and Malevolo, Pleasure and Virtue, by the late Author of the Exemplary Mother, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

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Elnathan, or the Ages of Man; by a Philosopher, 3 vol. 12mo, 15s.

Inhabitants of Earth, or the Follies of Woman; by A. F. Holstein, 3 vol. 12mo, 16s. 6d.

Sir Ralph de Bigad; by Edward Mawe, 4 vol. 12mo, £1. 1s.

Old Family Legend, or One Husband and Two Marriages; by J. N. Brewer, 4 vol. 12mo. £1.

PHILOLOGY.

Etymologicon Universale; or, Universal Etymological Dictionary; on a new Plan: in which it is shown, that Consonants are alone to be regarded in discovering the Affinities of Words, and that the Vowels are to be wholly rejected; that Languages contain the same fundamental Idea; and that they are derived from the Earth, and the Operations, Accidents, and Properties, belonging to it. With Illustrations drawn from various Languages—the Teutonic Dialects, English, Gothic, Saxon, German, Danish, &c. &c.—Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish.—The Celtic Dialects, Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, Bre-

tagne, &c. &c.—The Dialects of the Slavonic, Russian, &c. &c.—The Eastern Languages, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Gipsy, Copuc, &c., 2 vol. 4to, £4. 4s.

POETRY.

The Triumphs of Religion; a Sacred Poem, in Four Parts, foolscap 8vo., 7s.

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PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum:

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

Fifth Report of the Directors of the African Institution, read at the Annual General Meeting on the 27th of March, 1811.

On the coast of Africa, the same melancholy scene has been exhibited during the last year, which the Directors had the pain of describing in their former Report. The Coast was swarmed with slave ships, chiefly under Portuguese and Spanish colours. These colours have, in numerous instances, been proved to be only a disguise to conceal British and American property.

At Sierra Leone, about twenty slave ships have been condemned, on satisfactory proof either of their being American or British property, or of their having cleared out from a British port.

And it is no unsatisfactory evidence of the justice of the decisions, that no appeals have hitherto been made to the superior tribunals in this country, from the sentences of the Vice-Admiralty Courts which condemned them.

Two ships under Spanish colours, the Galicia and Palafox, were met by his Majesty's frigate the Amelia, commanded by the Hon. Captain Irby, on their voyage from a port in Spanish America, to the coast of Africa, for slaves. Captain Irby, seeing reason to suspect that the adventure was really on British account, detained the vessels, and brought them into Plymouth. There, on the usual preparatory examinations having been instituted, the master, mate, and supercargo all swore so positively and unequivocally, that the ships and their cargoes were Spanish property, that the judge of the Admiralty felt himself obliged, notwithstanding some very suspicious circumstances, to decree their liberation, on bail being given to abide the result of the farther proof which was ordered.

It was discovered, however, by means of two of the crew, that all these depositions, thus solemnly and judicially made, were false. One of the ships was ascertained to have cleared out from England, by the name of the Queen Charlotte, and to be still the property of British merchants resident in London. The other had cleared out from Kingston in Jamaica, under the name of the Mohawk. Both vessels had undergone a fictitious sale at Carthagena to a Spaniard, and had there changed their original names for the Galicia and Palafox: and the supercargo who had sworn to his Spanish birth, proved to be an Englishman who had sailed

from the river Thames in the Queen Charlotte, and was then known by the name of George Woodbine, which, when translated into Spanish, formed the appellation by which he was afterwards distinguished, Don Jorge Mad'e Si va.

At Sierra Leone, the number of children who are enjoying the benefits of education are stated to be between two and three hundred. A most liberal offer has lately been made to the Directors by the Institution for promoting the British system of education. The Committee of which institution has undertaken to provide with board and lodging, free of expense, at the royal free school in the borough of Southwark, two African youths to be selected by the Directors; Mr. Joseph Lancaster having agreed to superintend their instruction, and to qualify them for schoolmasters.

The Directors have accepted this offer, and have taken the necessary measures for carrying the plan into execution.

Many of the seeds which were sent to Africa by the Institution, have succeeded, and the plants produced from them are in a flourishing state. This is particularly the case with the *Sunn*, or Hemp of Bengal, which seems to thrive as well at Sierra Leone, as in its native soil. A farther supply of seeds, and some valuable plants, received from Dr. Roxburgh of Calcutta since the last meeting, have been forwarded to Africa.

The gum trade with the Moors is a source of considerable gain, and, if steadily pursued, would be still more productive; this is a grand ground-work to begin upon, and which a little encouragement in England would highly augment. The voyage to Galam is another source of wealth, not only in gold and ivory, but also in the immense quantities of corn which can be procured in the countries through which the Senegal winds. Galam has not been visited for many years, owing to the misunderstanding which existed between the French government and the native princes, added to the want of merchandise to enable adventurers to visit the upper parts of the river. Both of these obstacles are now removed, as a friendly intercourse is established with Alimami, the chief of a powerful territory, which extends a hundred leagues on the left bank of the river.

The wars, which formerly were frequent, and always attended by considerable numbers being taken and sold to traders, are now very rare; and when they occur, the parties content themselves with pillaging cattle and a few captives, who are kept by the victors until they are redeemed by the relatives, for whom they give bullocks, corn, tobacco, or such commodities as they can procure.

Even among the Moors, kidnapping is

almost extinct: a few instances occurred lately, which was occasioned by some persons residing here pressing them to pay some debts, which they had contracted before the English took possession of the settlement: all the children thus taken have been recovered and restored to their parents.

I beg leave to say, that I think a few Moravian missionaries would be of infinite service in each of these settlements: in the first instance, to give some instruction to the numerous population, and the visitors from the main land.

CONTRABAND SLAVE TRADE.

At Teneriff, the American consul, Mr. Armstrong, gives every facility to the covering American property, in the name of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and Mr. Madden. I have been credibly informed, that a set of papers are furnished for a thousand dollars, and that it is notorious to every merchant in Teneriffe.

The Erin went to the Gambia, and I am informed has taken away *two hundred and fifty* unhappy beings. A schooner under Spanish colours, but with an American Spanish supercargo on board, has taken away from the Gambia *two hundred and thirty* slaves. Two other Americans, under Spanish colours, have, since November, left the Gambia with *two hundred and fifty* slaves.

There is a large class, of contraband slave ships, under foreign flags, fitted out chiefly from London or Liverpool, which, though they may have cleared out for some legal destination, as the Brazils, or Madeira, or Lisbon, are in fact destined to the coast of Africa for slaves, to be carried to some trans-Atlantic settlement. It is to this description of vessels that the Act of 46 Geo. III c. 52, § 9, applies. Agreeably to the tenor of that important section, if the intent, on the part of those concerned, to trade in slaves, can be verified in any part of the voyage, whether it be in port or in the channel or in any subsequent stage, either before or after having called at an immediate port or ports, or even after having taken fresh clearances (provided only the fact of having fitted out from a British port can also be ascertained), the vessel and cargo are good prize.

There is another still larger class of contraband slave ships, consisting of American vessels, which have assumed a Portuguese or Spanish disguise, and which, if the genuineness of their Portuguese or Spanish character, should be disproved, are equally liable to seizure and condemnation, under the authority of solemn decisions which have taken place in the supreme courts of prize in this country; particularly those in the cases of the *Amedie* and *Fortuna*, detailed above.

The principles on which these decisions proceed appear to be no less applicable to the

ships of any other neutral nation, whose laws do not sanction the Slave Trade, than to those belonging to the United States.

In all such cases also, it is decreed, that the right of seizure is conferred not merely by the circumstance of a ship having actually traded in slaves, but by the manifestation of an *intention* to trade in slaves.

'It matters not,' says Sir William Scott, 'in what stage of the employment (*viz.* the Slave Trade), whether in the inception or the prosecution, or the consummation of it, the vessel is taken: the court must pronounce a sentence of confiscation.'

What are the precise circumstances which may prove an *intent* to trade in slaves, it may not be easy always to define. The direct testimony of persons on board would of course be decisive. So would testimony arising from letters of instruction to the captain or supercargo, or from other documents found on board. But, independently of these direct and undeniable proofs, there may be many other grounds of strong suspicion, which, though they may not amount to satisfactory proof in the first instance, would nevertheless justify the forcible seizure and examination of papers, and the detention of the ship.

The grounds of suspicion alluded to are of the following kind, *viz.*

1. A quantity of water casks wholly disproportioned to the ordinary consumption of the ship's crew, and which can only be wanting for a living cargo.

2. A quantity of provisions, as rice or beans, likewise far exceeding the wants of the crew. This, however, is not a necessary criterion, because it happens in many cases that rice, instead of being taken from England, is purchased on the coast, for the purpose of feeding the slaves.

3. Barricadoes and bulk-heads to confine the slaves, either erected, or prepared with a view to future erection.

4. Small tubs for messing the slaves, commonly known by the name of Mess Kits, in the proportion of one for every eight or ten slaves.

5. Chains and fetters for the slaves: though these, in order to avoid suspicion, may have been shipped under the general name of ironmongery, and put up in casks till wanted.

6. Main-deck gratings, used almost exclusively on board slave ships. It generally happens, that, to escape detection, these are boarded over at top, so as not to be visible to a person standing on deck; but the fraud may be discovered by holding up a light beneath the deck, as then the gratings will be seen.

Where several of these circumstances are found to exist, a strong ground of suspicion

is furnished—such a ground as would justify the captain of a man of war in pursuing his investigation further. Indeed, were they all to be found united, it is apprehended that there would be no room to hesitate about detaining the vessel.

In October 1808, a case of this kind occurred in London, in which the above circumstances being found to exist, the vessel was seized; and the intention to trade in slaves was considered as so clearly made out, that the parties who were interested did not choose to stand the issue of a contest, but permitted condemnation of both ship and cargo to take place without any opposition. This vessel, the *Commercio de Rio*, had a cargo on board for the purchase of from seven to eight hundred slaves, with whom she was to proceed from the coast of Africa to the Havannah.

Many other cases, both of foreign vessels fitted out from an English port with intent to trade in slaves, and of American vessels under Spanish or Portuguese colours, intending to engage in that trade, have been condemned either in the high court of admiralty at home, or in the vice-admiralty courts abroad. The case of the *Fortuna* is directly in point.

It may be proper to add, that if it should be discovered, on stopping and examining a ship at sea, that any papers had been destroyed on the approach of the man of war, this would of itself form a sufficient ground of seizure and condemnation.

Funds of the African Institution, Dec. 31, 1810.

	Received.	£.	s.	d.
Cash, Dec. 31, 1809.....		494	13	3
Donations and Subscriptions.		1651	18	2
Int. on Excheq. Bills.....		158	3	2

£2,304 14 7

	Paid.	£.	s.	d.
Exchequer Bills,				
March 31..	505	6	11	
May 31.....	503	2	8	
Dec. 28.....	506	7	5	

1514 17 0

Printing 2d Report; 4th Report; Abstract of Acts of Parliament, Paper, Stationery, &c.	222	18	6
Collector and for Services.....	54	12	9
Postages, Public Meetings, &c.	25	16	6
Clerk for Services.....	50	0	0
Cash on Hand.....	436	9	10

2304 14 7

To Balance.....	436	9	10
To Exchequer Bills on Hand...	4500	0	0

Total of Property, Dec. 31, 1810 £4936 9 10

DIDASCALIA.

LYCEUM.

A grand operatic romance has been exhibiting at this theatre entitled "*One o' Clock ; or the Knight and the Wood Demon !*" It was originally exhibited at Drury Lane theatre as a piece of two acts—it is now *swelled out* (as the theatrical intelligencers phrase it) to a full piece.—Although, "to swell is "to grow bigger"—yet it is also, "to grow turgid"—"to become tumefied by obstruction"—it produceth "an excrescence exceeding hard and tumefied, supposed to demand extirpation:" and to prove that even in its original state *One o' Clock* demanded some such operation, we refer our readers to our former opinion, where we remarked:

"**DRURY LANE.**—During the Easter holidays the managers of this theatre presented their young friends with an exhibition of a terrific nature, in which morality was put to the blush, and literature disgraced: we allude to the representation of the *Wood Demon*; or, *The Clock has Struck*, written by the author of the tragi-comic-operatic thing called the *Castle Spectre*. All that we could perceive in this piece is a horrid display of disgusting improbabilities—set off by fine scenery and spectacle, for the purpose of debasing rather than instructing human nature—an idea which has been a leading feature of this author's productions."—*Literary Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 318.

If then in its original state we deemed this description of it just, what can we say to it now, when the author

By something shewing a more *swelling* port

Than his faint means would grant continuance, has rendered it so intolerably long and tedious, that even the manager himself found it necessary to come forward and say, "Ladies and gentlemen, though your kind indulgence has forbore to give us the hint, yet the hour informs us this piece is too long?"

It is so full of "hail, horrors, hail," and so atrociously extravagant, that it does not excite that real interest the author, we suppose, attached to it.

In this terrific production are introduced some jokes about the admirers of the quadruped actors who are thus modestly lashed by the *gee-ho* author of *Timour the Tartar*!

We cannot dismiss this subject without praising the music, which is the joint production of Kelly and King. We saw little else to admire but the scenery and machinery—indeed the author is almost as much obliged to the scene shifters as the actors—our readers may therefore judge of its literature.

August 26, a new musical farce entitled, "*The Boarding-House, or Five Hours at*

Brighton" was brought forward at this theatre. Its business consists of the common place stratagems to gain access to a fair lady for the purpose of taking her from an old guardian, who intends her for himself or somebody else. The first act was crowned with applause, but the second *fell off*, and was not well received. A fashionable boxer was introduced; but his slang was not so much relished as its author (Mr. Beasley, we understand) had fondly anticipated:—although his conversion from being a worthless wretch to a worthy good creature, was as sudden as some instances wittily reported by the famous ——— A.S.S.

KING'S THEATRE.

Then there are found

Lascivious meeters; to whose venomous sound
The open ear of Youth doth always listen:
Report of fashion in proud Italy;
Whose manners still our tardy apish nation
Limps after, in base imitation.

SHAKESPEARE.

Saturday, August 3, the performances at this theatre closed for the season;—on this occasion a diurnal print observes;

"We think that this entertainment is becoming a favourite with our countrymen; and nothing can in future be wanting to its popularity, but *diligence* on the part of those persons who superintend the establishment. A few years since, *every popular work* aimed its stroke of satire or seriousness at the opera; and the *absurdities of the Italian stage* were the regular theme of every writer, who expected to be distinguished for *critical taste* or *rigid patriotism*. This has altogether passed away; and the opera, with all its exquisite harmonies and graceful ornament—its exhibition of the finest natural powers, polished and heightened by the most cultivated taste—has risen above that *vulgar criticism*, which could think nothing endurable that was not downright English. But as the English mind is more educated, it is beginning to feel more keenly the *delights of the finer instruments of elegant luxury*; and the acting and singing of the Opera must become more necessary to general gratification, as they are more understood. Music has powerful influences on the spirit; and there is no man who has not at some time felt himself touched and softened, or nerved and *made vigorous*, by the 'sweet power of music.' But of all other, the Italian music is the most powerful. Soft and sweet—and vehement and wild—full of passion and tenderness—reaching the soul by the simplest tone;—some of the Italian melodies appear more like the invention of a sudden and immediate language for feelings which cannot be told in words, than

any common succession of artful sounds. It is difficult to account for this superiority; and its origin may be probably found in the same delicate and *subtle* genius which makes the Italian temple, or the Italian statue, the admiration and envy of the arts, even in this our day of rivalry. Habit and practice may have done much—climate and nature have done more. The heat of their southern day relaxes the body and softens the voice—*makes the man AN IDLER, and the idler a musician.* The loveliness of a southern evening draws the multitude into the open air; and music is the first expression of delight in a southern multitude. The soft wind—the heaven glittering with a brightness that never lightened on a northern eye—the gradual stillness of the hour—the picturesque shores—the sounds of the distant waters—press on the heart with a strong and solemn feeling, which will utter itself in music: and those travellers are not romantic, who speak of the hymns of the fishermen drawing their nets on the shores of Naples, or the Venetian boatmen *lingering on their canals*, as giving a delight—a strong, *tearful, tender delight*—beyond all that they ever felt at the most tasteful or most superb exhibitions of dramatic effort, or courtly splendour. *We are, then, glad to see this taste cultivated, and cultivated in the most perfect school. The opera has flourished with the public favour; and its establishment during the past season, was superior to any thing that we have seen in this season.*

The stroke aimed at the LITERARY PANORAMA in the foregoing address (for such it is), falls absolutely harmless. It is aimed by an arm “nerved and made vigorous” by the “heat which relaxes the body, softens the voice, and makes the man an idler.” Most happy association of ideas to meet the public eye in Britain, at this moment of tempest, war, and desolation! From such *makings* vigorous, “Good Lord deliver us.” Much as we despise the nonsense of the English theatre, our feelings rise from contempt to abhorrence when we think of the still more abominable nonsense, imported at a rate absolutely disgraceful to us as a country from the shores of a peninsula which has marked by its ready acceptance of the chains of slavery, the efficacy of “soft winds” and “glittering heavens” to “make vigorous” the bodies and minds of its inhabitants. Give us Swiss music! Give us Spanish music! We glory in *vulgar criticism*: the common-sense opinion of Britons will always be preferable to the insinuations of such emasculated writers.

Hearts of OAK are OUR SHIPS;
Hearts of OAK are OUR MEN.

May our Britons ever continue Hearts of Oak! and then they will be far enough from thinking it “necessary to general gratification” that the acting or singing of the *Italian opera* should become more understood—”therefore, without repeating what we have so often asserted, and without acknowledging the necessity of either building new Italian opera houses in Britain, or supporting the old one, we proceed to notice the project (arising no doubt from sentiments like those we have copied) of

A NEW THEATRE FOR MORE ITALIANS AND MORE FRENCH DANCERS, FOR THE AMUSEMENT OF JOHN BULL, STILL AN ENGLISHMAN!

On Thursday, August 8, a meeting was held at the Pantheon, relative to a project for converting that building into an Italian opera-house, a receptacle for French dancers, and a British theatre for young gentlemen (artists) under seventeen years of age—when after a discussion, the following resolutions were passed:

Pantheon, August 8, 1811.

At a Meeting, held this day at the Pantheon, convened by Colonel Greville, to put for public consideration, the propriety of entering into a project for converting the Pantheon into a Theatre, it appeared to the Meeting that Mr. Greville could not make any contract with the Public, which could justify or encourage a hope that the plan preferred, would be carried into effect, as the same was acknowledged to be unwise, wild, and impracticable, and the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, on the motion of Colonel O’Kelly:—

Resolved, That to convert the Pantheon into a Theatre for ITALIAN OPERAS, and FRENCH DANCES, ought not to be countenanced or encouraged, for the following reasons:—

First, Because there is already in this metropolis one of the largest Theatres in Europe, exclusively devoted to establishments of that description.

Secondly, Because the soliciting subscriptions for such a work, might interfere with the efforts that are now making to rebuild the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, which has received the sanction of Parliament; is entitled to every aid, and ought to be protested against so unnecessary and objectionable a rivalry.

Thirdly, Because the wishes of those who conceive that so populous and so increasing a part of this town as that of which the Pantheon is now become the centre, ought not to be unprovided with National Theatrical Entertainment, would be far better promoted by calling into use, those dormant

Patents already in possession of the Proprietors of the other Theatres.

But fourthly, and principally, because the converting the Pantheon into a Theatre at all, would be to render ineffectual, the efforts which have recently been made, and which are understood to be now making, for the complete establishment of the National Institution,* which, however checked in its infant progress by a want of sufficient funds, is eminently entitled to support, and ought not to be abandoned as long as there remains the remotest prospect or probability of its final success.

S. HUNT, *Chairman.*

The speculators of this new theatre have published the following:

Pantheon New Subscription Theatre.

The Subscribers for Property Boxes and Annual Boxes, the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that this building is now fitting up as a capacious and elegant Theatre, containing 140 boxes and upwards; and which Theatre will open under the authority of the Lord Chamberlain, in like manner as the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, and other Theatres not authorized by patent—namely, by a licence renewable every year. The licence now attached to the Pantheon, authorizes the performances of *Comic Operas*, with *Music and Dancing*; and, in addition to this licence, permission was granted by the late Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Dartmouth, to cause performances to be given during the Winter Months, of the same nature as those given at the Lyceum for the Summer Months: *the licence empowering also the regular Drama for YOUNG ARTISTS UNDER THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN*, is also added to this licence, but has not been (nor is it intended to be) acted upon since its original grant in the year 1805, when it was acted upon in Leicester Fields.

Performers for the New Subscription Theatre, a now engaging ON THE CONTINENT, by Monsieur Caldas the manager; and the whole establishment is under the sole controul of a Committee of Management, consisting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and the Proprietor of the Licences, and the lease of the building, has proposed to relinquish the whole of his interest in both, on any terms, agreeable to the wishes of the Committee.

All applications to be made, and letters to be addressed, post paid, to the Secretary at the Office, Pantheon.—By Order,

J. WITHERS,
Secretary to the Committee.

* The Pantheon has lately been appropriated for the purposes of this institution, for an account of which, see *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 162.

Well, John Bull, what do you think of *Monsieur Caldas* travelling all over Buonaparte's continent, with his special permission, as histrionic ambassador from London to beat up for castrated *cantabancas*, and dancing *poichine'os*, for your amusement, in the midst of a war continued expressly for your annihilation?—However, let it be remembered that on a late attempt to introduce *Italian* singers at Covent Garden theatre, the public very justly scouted the troop, and obliged the managers to banish them, and we have no doubt the same public will do their duty on this occasion; otherwise we shall shortly hear of *Italian* opera houses and *French* dancers being established at Wapping, nay, perhaps settled at Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, &c. &c. for the benefit of our manufacturers. Heavens, what a mixture! a new theatre, *Italian* and *French*, chosen as the nursery for British youths under the age of *seventeen*! Oh! how their morals will be improved! Surely *Signor Buonaparte* could not desire any thing better, unless it were to send for him to entertain us with a few of his *canzonettos*—no doubt he would willingly imitate one of his Italian predecessors, by even fiddling to us, while his satellites were performing, à *Londres*, the tremendous tragedy of *Taragona*! *En attendant*, his *Italian* and *French* subjects would sing, dance, and caper (chinking the English guineas received in exchange for *notes* and *pas seuls*!) to the downfall of the only metropolis in the world, capable of withstanding his rage, but which has the imbecility to ask his permission to be entertained by the spare refuse of his *troupe de plats bouffons*. Let it be remembered, says a good old-fashioned English writer, "It is the nature of *drôles* and *buffoons* to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others."—What an acquisition it will be to the fine arts, and to the energy so peculiarly necessary at this awful period for all the sons of Old England to hear of our manufacturers* being turned, by mere *idleness*, into musicians, into *maestros de l'arte del cantare*! to hear the brass button-makers of Birmingham, the *ci-devant* slave dealers of Liverpool, the weavers of Coventry and Manchester, and the candlestick makers of Sheffield, delectably squalling a Catalani bravura, *Son Regina*: or attempting to glide *oh fato barbaro col tuo rigor; oh quanto l'anima et mi consoli*! through their rugged,

* Who knows but in time Johnny Bull himself, if he improves so rapidly as the *banda Italiana* would have him, may, like *Rosignolo*, be described in a future Corsican dictionary as, *uccelletto noto per la dolcezza del canto*!

rough, reverberating throats. With what inexpressible satisfaction will the admirers of Italian music hail the arrival of those halcyon days, *nel gran tempio*, when they may listen to our hardy sailors and boatswains, "*lingering*" on the herring pond, and "*giving delight, a strong, tea-fu, tender delight*," by attempting to dulcify, through their stentorian and foggy lungs, *Mia dolce sposa*, or

*Ah che nel petto io sento,
Tremare oh nuni il cor,
Cagion del mio tormento
Sei tu teranno amor.*

*Quoi fremiti quai palpiti
Ah quis to ciel pieta—
No che pieta pieta
Non 're tutto tremar mi fa, &c.*

As there are yet, thank Heaven, many vulgar English "country gentlemen," &c. &c. who cannot comprehend the "*necessary general gratification*" of singing Italian nonsense, we hereby inform them, that "*this fine instrument of elegant luxury*," has been set to Pater Pindar's words, "*Hope told a flattering tale*."—But, alas, alas, how different from the "*courtly splendour*," the divine, the tasteful Italian :

Ah, quel gusto !—pizzicato !—affettuoso !
English be dumb !—your language is but so-so !

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

In our fourth volume, page 93, we inserted some *Hints for erecting an English Grand National Opera*—to which we particularly refer our reader's attention, we trust the time is not far remote, when we shall see such an establishment pulverizing the Italian opera, and rising on its ruins, equal, if not superior, to the boasted one of Paris.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—In addition to what you have already said in your independent pages on the subject of foreigners, permit me to call the attention of your readers to the following observations. It was but a very short time since the Panorama, and hand-bills issued from the Pantheon, informed us of the *benefit* our industrious mechanics, and indeed artists of every description, were to receive from a NATIONAL INSTITUTION, and particularly our musicians whether *composer, singer, or instrumental performer*. How does this agree with the late Pantheon advertisements? We are now called on to subscribe to an *exhibition of foreigners (foreign musicians!)* and are told that £22,000 has been voted for the importation of *singers and dancers* from the continent!! Saying *little* of the great national injury that, at this period, may result from a field being opened for the introduction of STRANGERS, let me ask, where is the justice

of such proceedings? If amusements of the *opera kind* are desirable, half that sum expended on an establishment for the education of youth of the English school, I am convinced, would, in a very short period, bring forward *talent* to equal, if not surpass, pupils of the *foreign*. I have, with other masters, proposed a college similar to the Conservatories of Italy and Germany; and all we require is a *fee seminary* to meet our endeavours, being resolved not to make profit an object to the exclusion of genius. If the erection of a building, or the purchase of a house, adapted to the purpose, be provided by public contribution, or some other means, a Musical College may raise the profession to a summit it has not yet attained, and afford amusements, such as have not yet resulted from the English school—such as those of other nations, whose excellent performances are in a great measure the result of a systematic education in a national seminary.—I beg leave to subscribe myself, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KEMP, Dr. of Music.

20, Kenton-street, Russell-square, Aug. 20.

MR. SADLER'S BALLOON.

Among the amusements of the public for the month of August, we place the spectacle afforded by the ascent of Mr. Sadler's balloon, on Monday, August 12, in honour of the Prince Regent's birth day. The weather was extremely fine, and every thing favourable to the expedition. About 17 minutes before three o'clock, the balloon rose majestically from the ground belonging to the Mermaid tavern at Hackney. In the car attached to it were Mr. Sadler (who ascended from Oxford and Cambridge), and Lieut. Paget, who had paid 100 guineas for a seat, but had been disappointed formerly. Immense crowds of spectators attended.

The balloon continued rising; at about 3 o'clock, the aerial travellers observed beneath them, two large cisterns of water (the East-India docks). Thermometer 52½. Barometer out of order. At 10 min. after 3 o'clock, crossed the Thames at Gallions Reach: heard the report of a piece of ordnance from Woolwich; balloon very high. Mr. Sadler waved his flag, as a signal; and another gun was fired. Saw the city of London, the Thames and the German Ocean. The metropolis seemed a mere village. At half past 3 o'clock, approaching the sea, determined to descend. At 10 min. before 4 o'clock came in sight of Tilbury Fort: after experiencing great difficulties in the descent, and several rebounds of the car, landed about 300 yards from Tilbury Fort, by assistance from the people at hand. The voyage lasted one hour and thirteen minutes.

MORALITY
OF THE
ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,

ILLUSTRATED BY
SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHARACTER, AND DESCRIPTION,
BY MR. PRATT.

No. VIII.

Though the same Sun with all-diffusive rays,
Blush in the Rose, and in the Diamond blaze;
We praise the stronger effort of his Power,
And always set the GEM above the Flower.

Pope.

INORDINATE GRIEF EXEMPLIFIED!

"Alas! despair not;—for there reigns above
"A potent God that overlooks mankind!
"To his directing eye submit your cause,
"Nor let your transports swell to wild distraction,
"For lingering time knows his redressing hour."

THEOBALD.

"Oh! why did I live to this hour! when
"recollection is madness, and perpetual
"thought must lead to despair? The effervescence of health may produce a transitory cheerfulness; but the lightning of heaven is not more vivid, nor the sunshine in April more fleeting. Oh! happiness, thou ultimatum of earthly pursuits, never, never canst thou be mine! The only source from whence I expected thee is no more! Domestic love! the endearing, care-soothing pleasures which await on the sacred ties of conjugal and parental affection I had looked to for comfort; but they are fled for ever, and I am now most thankful to those who can lead me into forgetfulness. But worst of all, the hand that should have nurtured me, whom the laws of nature and morality had bound to defend me, has plucked from me the roses of happiness, and left me to contend with the storms of life! O! enviable early days! when hope led on to future pleasures! O children! innocent props on which my affections are reposed, why does a cruel, harsh restriction rob me of you? Who can supply to you my loss? To the law of nations, the tyranny of custom your mother must bend; but her heart is still rebellious, and throbs with maternal fondness. O children! artless claimants of tenderness, pity, regret, and love; deprived of you, your mother wishes but to die!"

Thus spoke the desponding Monimia, as she rested her head on a bank of moss, in a copse near her clay-built cot. The ills she deplored were not imaginary; for Monimia

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had indeed felt all those pangs which neglect and unkindness inflict on the breast where tenderness and spirit combine.

The ties of love and affection had been cruelly dissolved; and she had been deprived of maternal happiness by means worse than death. She uttered her complaint with the volubility of a nervous mind suffering recently from the wounds of the heart. Her tears fell in the rivulet at her feet; till ceasing at length, exhausted nature sought repose in the slumber of rest. The vision of sleep brought the lesson of resignation, and mitigated the sorrows of her breast. Religion stood before her, arrayed in a robe of light. In her hand she bore a crucifix; on the summit of which was an urn, from whence issued incense, whose flame appeared ever ascending. Her eye shed a benign lustre, as, pointing towards heaven, she addressed the poor mourner.

"Daughter of adversity," she said, "look not to this chaos of dust for pleasure or peace! the plant of happiness blossoms not here! learn the lesson of long suffering. Exchange complaint for resignation, and look upward for your reward. Let not the incense be offered in vain!—Rise, dejected mourner! exert the abilities bestowed on thee by heaven; and instead of lamentation, employ thy mind in those active duties, the performance of which, shall bring content to thy breast, and meliorate the remembrance of thy sorrows. The same power which shivers the cedar on the mountains, nurtures the plants in the valley! the ways of Omnipotence are unsearchable; but they are just! exemplified as much in that which he withholds, as in that which he bestows. He can disperse the cloud which obscures thy peace, and the bright beams of returning comfort will shine with redoubled splendor contrasted with the gloom which has so recently overshadowed them. Rise, then, child of affliction! shake off the lethargy of despair! exercise thy talents, so shall thy grain of sand become a diamond!"

The consoler ceased; and the silver sound of her voice playing on the ear of the slumbering Monimia, she awoke. Her mind calmed and invigorated by rest, and edified by visionary instruction, was enabled to contemplate her misfortunes with composure. She arose from her pillow of moss, and returned to her cottage. She exerted herself to the performance of those duties required of her; and in gratitude for the blessings which still remained, the remembrance of her sorrows were hushed into pensive regret. And though the obtrusion of painful recurrences will sometimes prompt the tear, useful occupations, and religious submission gently wipe it away.

R

Thus you see, my ever beloved friend, are afflictions great as yours to be overcome. Take, therefore, the instruction, together with all the comfort this little allegory is meant to convey. "Let not the incense be offered in vain! Rise, dejected mourner, and exert the abilities bestowed on thee!" TRUST IN THY CREATOR! and no longer, my dear self-convicted friend, "cavil with 'Omnipotence.'"—*Mrs. Bayfield's Love as it may be, and Friendship as it ought to be.*

REFORMATION—ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

And now for the first time her bosom's lord sat lightly on his throne. The beautiful veil her fancy had flung over the world was now entirely withdrawn. The reluctance with which she had admitted those progressive proofs of its turpitude, which experience hourly forced on her now no longer existed. Her debts all paid, her estate unincumbered, and a sum in her purse more than equal to her expenses; prostrate on the earth in the glowing effusions of a meek and grateful soul, she offered up her thanksgivings to that Being who had not turned from her "the light of his countenance," when wandering in the dark mazes of error, she had implored his protection; who in endowing her with those passions which sweeten and embitter life, which lead to bliss, and verge to misery, had given her in a strong and good mind an infallible corrective and restraint.—*The Notice of St. Dominick.*

RELIGION, TRUE—WHAT?—BIGOTRY.

Oh they know not, they feel not, that the bond of true religion, like heaven's own goodness, should be unlimitable and enclose within its circle all mankind. Religion is to them a little code of local ceremonies drawn up by human invention of the lowest order, of useless mysteries and childish bugbears, set to puzzle, not to instruct. But thou, with whom religion is but a better name for happiness and virtue, mayest thou escape that bondage with which the zeal of false devotion would fetter all thy blooming virtues! Yet think not that thou wilt leave all bigotry behind thee, when thou fliest from a convent. Oh no! it is an hardy plant, and thrives in every soil, save in that where true religion only flourishes. It is not beneath the cowl and scapular alone, self-wrapt illiberal prejudice veils its deformity: it finds protection in every sect; for each believes itself alone the true, seizes with sacrilegious hand the apostolic key of paradise, and flings beyond salvation all who cannot believe the dogmas it holds out."—*The Same.*

CHARACTERISTIC DIFFERENCE OF TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Great towns certainly contain many excellent persons; but vice and folly predominate

so much, that a search after their opposites is beyond the limits of ordinary endurance; and, besides the superiority of numbers, the first are ever perked up to view while the latter are solicitous to avoid observation.

In the country you find a different style of character. Here are impertinents who talk nonsense, and rogues who cheat where they can, but they are somewhat nearer nature in both.—*Julia de Roubligne.*

VICE.

It is an eternal truth that every vice carries its punishment closely attached to it. Not one moment of ease can find its way into the bosom which harbours guilt, is debased by vice, or meditates evil designs against the innocent and unsuspecting. Self reproach will mingle with anxiety, fear of detection, the piercing eye of innocence, or the brow of suspicion; even an unintentional word, or glance, will strike terror to the conscious heart. The bold and confident may seek to deceive the world, but an inward monitor generally checks the assumption: the eye falls under the search of truth, and guilt is but thinly veiled by the ornaments of dress, the glare of equipage, or the adventitious advantages of birth and fortune.—*Girl of the Mountains, Mrs. Parsons.*

HINDOO ESTIMATE OF ENGLISH MANNERS: A MASQUERADE, TO WIT?

Undoubtedly, if we could dive into the hearts of our Hindoo subjects in India, we should discover many reflections indulged on the character, manners, dispositions, and prevailing oddities of their European masters, which never escape their lips. The Hindoos are not famous for sincerity: and while under subjection, silence and concealment scarcely appear otherwise than as wisdom and prudence; virtues in no mean estimation. The character of an Englishman requires at all times more familiar acquaintance with his home, and his enjoyments there, than foreigners in general can obtain, in order to their fairly appreciating, or understanding it. We may presume, that this proposition applies to India with augmented power, and that among a population so diverse in almost every respect from Europeans, the act of wonderment is frequently excited by the vagaries, freaks, humours, and pastimes of the stranger-sovereigns who be-lord Hindoostan.

Some of our athletic exercises, as horse-racing, or cricket, or even the humbler amusement of trap-ball may pass well enough

without censure, though not without surprise, as *violent* exertions in that sultry climate. Games of chance are customary among the natives; and to the performances of professed dancers they are no strangers, though they do not dance themselves; but, what can they think of that motley assemblage of personages, and characters, of transformations and revelry; that mixture of all ranks and personages, which composes a masquerade? By what process of logic shall they be able to explain the delight experienced by a man of the robe, who lays aside his solemnity to assume the knowing leers of a Newmarket jockey; or the zest with which a captain, habituated to command, becomes an infant six feet high, or acts the *female* ballad singer, whose trills are executed, as the character requires, in a *false* voice? Without pursuing these remarks; we confess that, could we procure them genuine,

"Warm from the heart, and faithful to its fires," we should greatly admire the various readings, and still more various comments to which (for example) the *promising* proposals of Mr. Terence O'Blarney, could not fail of giving occasion. "If this gentleman had not seen such practitioners in his own country, would he have imagined them in this?—and if he be correct, what a strange land is that where officers the most efficient, military, legal, ecclesiastical, literary, &c. &c. are supplied by contract, with speeches, opinions, discourses, and suggestions applicable or inapplicable?"—Were the whole history of this amusement translated into the vernacular language, into Persian, or &c. and circulated in the Aclars, throughout the east—what would be thought of it? To deem the British fools, would be contrary to long experience: to admit the constancy of British wisdom, would be in opposition to these presents: perhaps they may cut the knot they cannot untie, as others have done before them, and infer, that the English when grave, are *so* grave, when learned, *so* learned, when wise, *so* wise,—that to render life bearable they must sometimes indulge in the contrary extreme; that frivolity must triumph over gravity, imbecility over learning, and fatuity over wisdom. Those who find these strictures ill placed, will be mistaken if they think us enemies to fun; we too, with the poet, are convinced, that

Dulce est desipere in loco;

but, whether that *locus* be India, where a handful of Europeans governs a population of millions, is more than our convictions will allow us to insist. In itself considered the article is amusing. The introduction and commendation of the country music is entitled to attention.—But the rudeness which could rouse the reprehensions of the writer of the account, must have been a gross violation of good manners, on the part of ——— gentlemen!

Masqued Ball at the Pantheon.

The ball and supper given by the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity on Friday, Jan. 4, 1811, was as gay and splendid a Fete as Madras has exhibited for a long time past.

The Public Rooms had been fitted up with great taste and judgment for the occasion.—The theatre resembling a gothic hall, with a well executed transparency of the tutelar Saint [St. John] in the centre—which with the adjoined scenery covered the whole space of the gallery.

A band of Native Musicians playing European tunes, which has for some time been known in the Settlement, by the name of the Trichinopoly Band, appeared to attract considerable attention. The leader of this band is of the *Amattan* or Barber Cast, who, in this part of India, often add to the peculiar occupation of their tribe that of musician; his instruments are an octave and common flute of bamboo, which he used alternately according to the tune played. The other instruments, played on by boys instructed by the leader of the band, were the Vina and Kinnarām; of the first, Sir W. Jones has given a minute and scientific account in the Asiatic Researches, how well, though a fretted instrument, it is calculated for the expression of our music; those who have heard this band, or other native performers of excellence, must be well aware; the latter, some variation in form excepted, and the mode of holding it being exactly the reverse of our's differs but little from the European Fiddle—wire being used instead of catgut, the sound, unless in the hands of a very skilful player, is less agreeable when heard by itself, but in this band it had a very pleasing effect. The admission of masks added an agreeable variety to the entertainment, and furnished an ample field for the exercise of the talents of those, who are fond of exhibiting in masquerade.

The characters were numerous, but personated principally by gentlemen—the ladies mostly preferring fancy dresses. Those most deserving of notice, were

A Nurse having a child six feet high, in charge to convey to England—and a very

troublesome charge he appeared to be, paying no respect whatever to the orders of the *Governor*.

A recruiting party was most admirably represented; and not the least conspicuous in this group was the *Wife of a Recruit*; who, having married a soldier, very cheerfully "carried his Wallet."

A *Female Ballad Singer*, wrapt round in a *Palampore*, was among the best supported characters in the room. She diverted the auditors with many humorous songs in a falsetto voice, in support of the character—but, after supper, was prevailed upon to favour the company with a Sea-song, which was executed with a voice, feeling and execution that would have done no discredit to that master, in this style of singing, *Incedon* himself.

Two masks representing a *Hawker* and his *Coolie* were so well dressed, that they were refused admission by the guard at the gate—nay, they were even ordered away by a magistrate, until they made themselves known by addressing him by name in good English, instead of the *Hawker jargon* they had previously adopted—when admitted, they sustained their parts most ably.

Two of the ugliest *Ayahs* that ever were seen were very urgent to get places.—They principally addressed themselves to the widows, alleging that the married ladies always turned them away, because their masters fell in love with their beauty.—We overheard an *Artillery* officer tell one of them "she was a very shocking woman, and that he was sure she had kept bad company,"—to which she replied—"Very true Sir,—to my misfortune I once belonged to the 'Tillery."—[*Ayahs* are waiting women; or ladies maids].

A Jew was most ably represented, he laid out his *monies* to great advantage, being perfectly conversant in cent per cent.

A mask, calling himself *Terence O'Blarney* and seated in a little portable shop, somewhat resembling an Auctioneer's pulpit, puffed himself into considerable notice, and distributed several handbills.—One of these, descriptive of his qualifications, we subjoin for the amusement of our readers.

"*Terence O'Blarney, Gentleman and Bachelor from the Seminary at Sligo,*

Tenders his friendly assistance in any Gentlemanlike capacity which may not disparage his character, and in which his Literary Talents may be profitably employed for the benefit of himself and the public.

O'Blarney writes Letters, Petitions and Memorials for those who have favours to ask, in the most moving style,—composes paragraphs and puffs for the papers—prepares addresses to popular characters (for meetings legally authorised only) at prices proportionate to the quantum of praise they contain,—and keeps by him a stock of answers ready made,

for such as are not prompt at a reply; expressive of all the fine feelings usual and necessary on such occasions.

He makes speeches for *Reviewing Generals*, commanders of divisions, and other great characters who cannot speak for themselves, (for which he has now a large order on hand) and accommodates junior officers with remonstrances against the conduct of their superiors, in a style so respectfully impertinent, that all who have employed him in this line regret that he did not come sooner to the country.

His *Modesty* won't let him say more of his own merits, but he is the only man in all the world to do the thing neatly.

Quarrelsome Gentlemen are supplied with challenges, and peaceable ones with apologies suited to any occasion, on the shortest notice: and O'Blarney will deliver either or both on reasonable terms, in person, to the parties.

N.B. If it comes to tilting O. B. will stand second to his employer free gratis, for nothing; and lend him his own pistols with all the pleasure in life.

Members of boards may be furnished with minutes on any subject and of any length—commanding and staff officers with appropriate orders—lawyers with opinions, applicable (as usual) to either side of a question—*Editors* with paragraphs and authentic intelligence—and parsons with *Sermons* of the shortest and most approved kind—all in the most modern taste, and at reasonable rates.

Having studied the Law and served in the army, O'Blarney will sum up evidence for inexperienced Judge Advocates, on moderate terms by the sheet, and furnish *Law Quotations* into the bargain—for a reasonable compensation he will attend any gentleman in distress, to help his defence before a Court Martial, and puzzle the evidence as a *disinterested friend to the party*.

Gentlemen in public offices, who are sometimes compelled, by situation, to write for themselves, may, by sending their rough proceedings to O'Blarney, have them copied fair—their style polished, and their spelling corrected, with secrecy and dispatch, at very moderate rates, by the month or year.

N. N. Attends at this office every week day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

For the Ladies, dear creatures, Mr. O'Blarney fixes no particular hour: he is always at their service, day or night, and ready to do their business at any time.

P. S. O'B. is an excellent judge of hand writing, and was well known in the Courts in Ireland as a steady witness in ticklish causes—having practised some years as an approver: orders for him, in this line, are, for public convenience, taken in at Mr. Christian's House of call, near the Commissioner's Office, where, on emergent oc-

casions he will attend at a moment's warning and swear to his name to a bond.—N.B. He takes care never to be at two places at once."

An ingenious gentleman walked about as a *Bottle of Carbonel*, and on the company requiring a specimen, and crowding round for a taste, the bottle suddenly burst and out popt a light heeled *Harlequin*, who skipped about to the great amusement of the Spectators.

A *Butt of Hodgson's Pale Ale* also paraded the rooms. A hand-bill announced it to be *Devi*sh good, and sent as a specimen. Upon knocking out the head it was found to answer the description, for out jump't the *Devil* himself, to the great alarm of several who were not prepared for a visit of this familiar, and who have a kind of instinctive aversion to this gentleman's acquaintance.

Two *Bangle-sellers*, of the Telinga Bongiwar cast from the Northward, were most correctly personated. We heard it objected to these persons that they spoke not Malabar, but principally broken English, yet it must be recollected that this was nowise improper, as Malabar is not spoken by the inhabitants to the Northward.

A *Jack-Ass* with panniers and his driver were capitally represented,—but we were sorry to see the machine demolished, the eggs broke, the live pigs, ducks, fowls, &c. killed, and the driver (who was a lady) rudely pushed about before they had reached the middle of the room.

A *Newmarket Jockey* plied hard for employ. We know not if he succeeded in his application to ride the *English Horse* at the ensuing races. He was a *knowing one* by his own account, and certainly knew how to cut up a pig, which fell from the panniers of the ass driver.

A *Countryman* and his *Wife* going to market with various commodities, and live stock, fared better than the ass-driver,—being sturdy folks, willing to sell their property to advantage; yet well disposed, and able to protect their possession.

A *Wet Nurse* with a *child*, was a very comely and strapping woman.—The character well dressed, and well represented, though without a mask. Another *Damsel* of similar description was very importunate for a place, and we much wonder she was not hired; unless it be for the same reason that the *Ayaks*, mentioned above, could not obtain service, lest the master should fall in love with her.—She was certainly very handsome, but had a monstrous arch look with her eye, that was very suspicious.

Tom Rifle, an old soldier with a wooden leg, his *Wife* and *Daughter*, were an excellent group. He was reduced to the necessity of singing ballads for a livelihood, one of

which, recounting his exploits, he distributed to the spectators.

A *Seller of Spice-Gingerbread* soon disposed of his ware,—we fear he did not obtain payment for all that he distributed. His customers we hear have since found to their cost that it contained other articles besides ginger.

A *Peon*, by a gentleman without a mask, was an accurate representation, in costume and manner.—He afterwards personated an *Old English Baron* with equal credit.

A groupe of three *Highlanders* and their *wives*, were well dressed and personated.—The men were right merry, and the lassies, both buxom and fair.

A set of *Hunters*, in green uniform with a silver *Boar* on the left breast of the coat, were truly eager in the chase.—They met with many impediments, which though it did not diminish their amusement, made many affirm that such a *Boar* was rarely seen.

A very excellent mask, as a *Sailor*, exhibited all the fun, eccentricity, and technical knowledge that is characteristic of the genuine tar.

A Hyderabad *Fuckeer* was a character conspicuously sustained.

We observed a grave personage that was said to be *Lord Hood*,—but he was, poor man! both deaf and dumb. A mask in the dress of "*Hymeneæ in search of a husband*" took a great fancy to his Lordship, declaring she should prefer him to all the men she ever saw, because, if she married a dumb husband, she should have all the talk to herself.

Also another *Old Man*, with a lantern in his hand, said he was come in search of his wife, who had escaped to the masquerade without his permission.

Mr. Wayte, as a Magician, with his associate, represented by Mr. Saunders, from the centre of a circle, duly guarded and consecrated, succeeded in raising the Devil through one of the trap doors of the theatre.—Mr. Ellis as the Devil was quite at home, and added considerably to the bustle of the evening.—The appropriate costume in which the Magician and his associate were dressed; the *Chaldean Robes*, the *Magic Cincture*, the *Constellated Ephod*, fortified by the *Seals of the Earth* and other potent characters, were in exact conformity with the rules of the *Black Art*, and altogether produced a very striking effect.

In concluding our remarks on this entertainment, we feel ourselves compelled to observe, though without meaning the most distant reflection on any individual whatever, that the acts of rather boisterous gaiety, which too frequently disturbed the company, were

such as must, if again experienced, tend to render this interesting amusement less frequent at Madras than it has hitherto been.

We would particularly recommend to the conductors of any future masquerade, to adopt some effectual mode of preventing exhibitions similar to those we have noticed, and, as we are not here provided with a competent establishment of Bow-street officers, and are somewhat doubtful as to the efficiency (in cases of this nature) of police peons, we would *hint* that a less indiscriminate circulation of *cards of invitation*, might hereafter be advisable.

ENGLISH GUINEAS BANISHED,
IN EXCHANGE FOR
FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES,
IMPORTED.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—In your last number, p. 264, in treating on the mischiefs of the Licence Trade, you very properly noticed the folly and bad tendency of the luxurious habits of our nobility and gentry, in encouraging the use of French produce in this country, while our inveterate enemy will not suffer any of the productions of this country to be used in France—and you propose an agreement to be entered into, to discontinue all French productions, UNTIL the ports of the Continent are open to British manufactures.—As an individual, I beg leave to thank you for your patriotic intentions; and I am sure that if such a laudable example once takes place among the men, that it will be immediately followed by the Ladies of this country—they would no longer encourage the introduction of *French laces*, *French gloves*, *French silks*, *French fans*, *French stockings*, *French camories*, &c. &c. they would not, I am sure, fall short of the male sex in patriotism—they would not patronise the manufacturers of France at the expence of our own, if their attention was once seriously called to the subject. Buonaparte will not suffer our manufactures or colonial produce to enter France—but, forsooth, he is most anxious to send his wines and his manufactures here: why? *pour attraper les guinées Anglaises*—and because it tends to drain this country of specie, which is one of the great objects he has in view. Surely, it is not too much to request, that our people of rank and fortune, should sacrifice a few luxuries of the table and of dress, to counteract the designs of the enemy, and to close effectually a trade which is so highly injurious to the country. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent very patriotically forbade all dresses but English, at his late *fête*; I hope his good intention

will be followed by discontinuing Champagne, Burgundy, and *French* wines of every description, *French* brandies, &c. Surely the wines of our allies might satisfy the lovers of good drinking and the sons of Anacreon, if they are friends to Old England, until the war is over, or UNTIL the Tyrant takes English goods in return—and as for brandy, is there not rum, the produce of our own West Indian colonies, and could it not be substituted for the latter, if not in all, at least in most instances? If brandy be necessary for the trifling purposes of medicine, it surely is not for common use and the table—where John Bull admits it too profusely, not for the benefit of British constitutions, but to the advantage of an arch and inveterate enemy, and thereby assisting him with the means of continuing to carry on the war against us. However I never heard John object to good old Jamaica rum, and why not prefer it when it can be substituted?

Notwithstanding what I have said in favour of rum, I would not object to making an exception in favour of *Spanish* brandy, under existing circumstances. To concur in supporting that gallant nation is supporting ourselves; and *this* brandy would be taken, as would the wines of that country, in exchange for our own commodities; or should a part of it be taken in return for the hard dollars sent thither, those remittances having been intended to support the army, they have done some good; and by this we might be certain of obtaining an article, in every respect as good as French brandy; or wanting nothing but keeping to render it so. Should it become *fashionable*: the French may drink their own, themselves.

Trusting, Sir, that the eyes of my countrymen are opening upon this business, I remain yours sincerely,

AN OLD ENGLISHMAN.

COMPARISON OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES,
WITH THE BANK NOTES OF CONTINENTAL
STATES, AS TO THEIR RELATIVE VALUE.

For the following information we are indebted to Stephen Cattley, Esq. Our readers know from a variety of articles in our *Observanda Externa*, &c. the progress of the depreciation of continental paper money: the extent of it they do not know; as it fluctuates every day. In our opinion, there is no possibility of its recovery, while commerce, the means, the only means, generally speaking, of introducing the precious metals, and thereby of counterbalancing issues of paper, is so effectually prohibited, that, like a man tied and bound, its efforts rather excite ridicule than expectation: or more correctly speaking they produce emo-

tions of compassion and sympathy as to the effect; of indignation as to the cause.

"Before our rupture with Russia, or rather her rupture with us (three years and a half ago), the exchange from St. Petersburg on Hamburg, was *twenty-five stivers* per ruble; it is now only *six stivers* per ruble. The exchange from Copenhagen on Hamburg was at that time about *one hundred and thirty Danish dollars* for one hundred dollars Hamburg; it is now *eight hundred and ninety Danish dollars* for one hundred dollars Hamburg. The exchange from Stockholm on Hamburg, was, at the same period, *forty-seven schellings three-quarters* Swedish Banco, for *forty-eight schellings* Hamburg Banco; it is now *one hundred and twenty-four schellings* Swedish for the same *forty-eight schellings* Hamburg Banco. In other words,

"Previous to the embargo in Russia, (October, 1807) the exchange from St. Petersburg on London, was *thirty-pence* per ruble; it is now *twelve pence*, and was lately *ten-pence-halfpenny* per ruble. It would most likely have been at six-pence, if we had not forced a trade with Russia, for these three years past, in spite of her own prohibitions; the last year of which has been a most destructive one to this country.

"The exchange with Denmark, at the period alluded to (1807), was *five Danish dollars* for a pound sterling; it is now *twenty-six dollars* for a pound sterling. The Swedish exchange, even while the Bullion Committee was sitting was *four and two-thirds* of their dollars Banco for a pound sterling; it is now *seven and two-thirds* of the same dollars for a pound sterling—above *sixty per cent.* in favor of our Bank notes, within a few months; and it would have taken this, and a much greater turn in our favor long ago, if we had not supported it by a large subsidy, and a considerable trade, which kept up their exchange nearly to par.

"We should counteract the system of Buonaparte, (instead of being his dupes) by *suspending licences* to bring another fifteen or twenty millions worth of produce (and freights to foreign ships) from the Continent, so long as we can send no merchandize in return; because, I am persuaded, that this measure would, in a little time, procure us the *better trade* I contend for, which would rectify the Hamburg exchange, by creating *remitters there* as well as *drawers*; and nothing else can keep either our guineas or bullion in the country; unless, as I said before, we had so vast a surplus of the latter, as to make it less valuable to us than the Continental produce; and that it was less inconvenient to us to part with it, than with our colonial produce and our manufactures."

CONDITION AND MANNERS OF IRISH COTTAGERS.

In our last number, page 303, we presented the picture of the lower class of Irish population, as drawn by Hon. Col. Dillon. That was the view taken of them, by a gentleman, a soldier, and a statesman; it was also calculated to answer purposes national and philanthropic. The domestic manners and management of this humble class of the community, the ideas they entertain, and the habits they acquire, escape for the most part, the description of politicians, because they are *minutiae*, and because writers usually suppose, and not without reason, that the greater outlines of character, are most obvious and most striking, and that these, generally, will produce the most powerful effect on their readers. Panoramists may be allowed so far to differ, as to attribute no small consequence to the family fire-side of the cottager, or the cabin-keeper. The interior management, with the notions of the mother of the family, on the subject of her duties, and her mode of discharging those duties, are of importance, though seldom taken into the account. We might say, indeed, that the female sex, on which depends a great proportion of the influence which forms the character of man, and thereby of the nation, is too little adverted to, by statistical writers. Their object is, usually, to estimate the *strength* of a community: but the *happiness* of the race is out of sight. It is true, that happiness exceeds the power of any state to bestow; but we know, that it does not exceed the power of the state to interfere most ruinously with that happiness which otherwise might be;—sometimes, in states well-governed on the whole, by inattention to *minutiae*; by embittering *minor* enjoyments, and by contravening habits relating indeed to trifles, but not the less forming parts of the character, and of life. This incaution is blameable, though it contracts to nothing when compared with the absolute misery which in ill-governed states, attends the exercise of despotic power, by which the *major* and indispensable supports and principles of human life and comfort, are absolutely disregarded and annihilated. If political writers, then, will not favour us with descriptions of the in-

ner apartments of the labourer, and of the condition of his family, we must accept assistance from those who condescend to familiarize themselves and us, with such subjects.

Some years ago, Miss Edgeworth, published "Castle Rack-Rent,"—an account of the progress from wealth to poverty of an Irish baronet; the portraits of the persons introduced, were but too accurate likenesses; and greatly were we amused by the confession of an Irish lady of the highest connexions and quality, that "abating one degree in rank, it was faithful——" Very lately Mrs. Leadbeater has favoured the public with a little volume of "Cottage Dialogues among the Irish peasantry," which claims, in our opinion justly, equal merit in point of fidelity. Miss Edgeworth has done herself fresh credit by her frank commendation of these dialogues, and by introducing them, under her sanction to the world. She has added an advertisement prefixed; and notes, at the end of the volume. This tract has the advantage of Miss Edgeworth's, inasmuch as the characters are contrasted, and while we recognize the true Irish indifference to various laudable marks of civilization, in some of her speakers, we rejoice in the opposite sentiments, and the different effects they produce. This advantage also is possessed by Mrs. Leadbeater, over Miss Hamilton's "Cottagers of Glenburnie," a work which we are happy to hear is circulating among the Scotch peasantry in a cheap edition. It deserves that, and any other, honours.

Works of this description, and of equal merit with these three are not every day productions; they require such a familiarity with the scenes they describe, such a happy knack at observation, and at recording observations, as few are gifted with. But we chiefly contemplate this volume, as affording a fair sequel to the sentiments of Col. Dillon; and with this intention rather than any other, we have selected a few specimens of these dialogues, which afford an insight into the modes of life, and the conceptions of the Irish peasantry. We include the sentiments of both sexes; and while we acknowledge that broken *excerpta* like the present, are incompetent to do justice to a work; we would hint at a power possessed by the reader, of supplying our defects, in a manner of which we can warrant Mrs. Leadbeater's entire approbation.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Timothy Cassidy; and Jemmy Whelan.

Tim. If you think so much about it, I am afraid it's long before you'll be a husband.

Jem. The length of time will entirely depend upon my being able to save up money to buy a few necessaries.

Tim. Why what more do you want than a cabin and a potato garden? and those you can get from Mr. Nesbit for four guineas a year, and the grazing of a cow for four guineas more.

Jem. Do you mean one of the cabins on the hill, that have no chimney?—I would not live in one of them, if I got it for nothing! What, would you advise me to marry to smoke-dry my wife?

Tim. O, as good as you have lived and died in a cabin without a chimney.

Jem. That may be, but I will never take a house without one. But suppose I had the cabin, must not I have some little articles of furniture to put into it?

Tim. Furniture!—dear me!—furniture!—what, I suppose you got these dainty notions when you went to see your uncle last year, near Coleraine; those people in the North are plaguy nice.

Jem. Just as nice, and no more, as I am myself—if you call it nicety to wish for a bedstead to raise one up from the floor, a straw bed in coarse sacking, and a warm pair of blankets.

Tim. A man and his wife may be very comfortable on the floor, by the side of the fire; a few stones will keep in the straw, as well as the sacking; and as to blankets, sure one will do, along with the big coat about one's feet.

Jem. We don't wish to live like savages!

Tim. And how do the savages live?

Jem. Why, in a mud hovel without a chimney; the parents and children all pig together, on the same wisp—the father goes out to look for food, and when the mother prepares it, they all fall to, and tear it with their fingers, and devour it. In the evening they smoke, and afterwards——

Tim. Arrah, is it joking you are? do you think to pass this on me for savages? why that's the very way they live in the county my father came from, and I hope you don't call them savages?

Nancy. Well, I never trouble myself with curtains. We lie very snug in the chimney corner in winter: in summer that's too warm, and we lie in the room; but the straw grows damp and fusty; and Tim threatens to get a bedstead for ourselves, and another for the children.

IRISH SUNDAY.

Rose. Goodmorrow, Nancy, why are you milking the cow so late?

Nancy. Because I went to bed tired after the day's diversion, and neither Tim nor I awoke till near eight o'clock.

Rose. Well, Nancy, we always get up earlier on Monday morning, than any in the week. It is a pleasant time to begin any fresh job of work, and one is so rested all Sunday.

Nancy. The never a one in our house rests, neither cat, nor dog, nor any one else.

Rose. How do you manage to be all so tired?

Nancy. Why, in the morning we take a good sleep, and then I am hurried to get the breakfast over, and myself and the children dressed for prayers, and Tim bothers me for a button, or a string, or to draw up a hole in his stocking; and then we must run every foot of the way to chapel, and are often late after all; and then we are smothering in the crowd, after running so fast, so that we can't think of prayers. Then we hurry home to dress a bit of meat, for Tim likes a bit of meat of a Sunday; so I broil myself over that; and the children run wild when there is no school, and pester me looking for them. All the evening we do be roving here, and roving there. I lock the cabin; and many's the good cock and hen we lose on Sundays; and the children set the dog and cat to fight; so there's nothing but hubbub from morning till night, and Tim scolding us all by turns. If he went to walk, or play, or drink like another man, and not stay watching us, it would be more to my liking. Dear me! but I hate a cross man? When he's of a hearty humour of a fine Sunday evening, I make him take us out, and treat us all to tea and cakes; then we're so tired, we can hardly strip ourselves to go to bed, and can badly waken in the morning; nor, indeed, we don't care to work so soon after such diversion.

Rose. If you like, Nancy, I'll tell you how we pass our time on Sundays. We rise about as early as any other day, and ready up the place before breakfast, that we may have time to do as I'll tell you, all day. After breakfast, we have plenty of time to put on us, because our little clothes are mended, and laid out over night. Jem and I, always think it a pleasant walk to the chapel, and do our endeavour to be in time for mass. We advise the children to mind what is said, and to attend to their duty while they stay there, because it is very bad to be diverting themselves, and thinking of other things, at the time when they say they go to worship. They know that we always took care of them, and listened to their little complaints, and

ceased them if we could, nor never was fond of crossing them; so they are for being after us, wherever we go; and if they tease us sometimes, yet, on the whole, it is a great ease to know they are safe, and with them that won't ill advise them. As to our bit of dinner, we like to have a bit of meat too on Sundays. I dress it as comfortably as I can, and we always enjoy ourselves in quietness over our clean, good victuals, for which we are very thankful, and advise the children to be so. If a bit is left, Jem always like it to be sent to Molly, our old neighbour; indeed the children would sooner stint themselves, than let her be disappointed; and they all wish to carry it to her. Sometimes we take a bit of a walk in the evening, or sit at the door playing with the children, or call to see a neighbour; but we always read a good book out loud for an hour; and we have little books, teaching goodness, that we lend to the children that can read. So our evening goes over in quietness; and I hope we are the better for it; for it is not good to be always thinking of work, no more than diversion, it makes us too worldly-minded: and as to feasting and drinking, it is neither good for soul nor body.

Nancy. I would fall asleep with so much reading.

THE PIG, AN INMATE.

Nancy. Rose, will you lend me one of your caps for a day or two? See what a rag the nasty pig has made of mine! and I have never another, but one that's torn down the middle, and not fit to put on my head.

Rose. I will not refuse you, Nancy; but pray take care of my cap, and mend your own as soon as you can. How could the pig contrive to get at it?

Nancy. Why, I went a little way down the road, without fastening the door, and left my little clothes in the pot, where I had just washed them; and sure enough, the pig went into the cabin as usual, and because the pot stood in the same place it does be in when she comes to feed in it, and the water was grown cold, she pops in her ugly nose, and though I was just coming back to the cabin, she found time to tear my poor cap as you see, and three handkerchiefs, and all poor Tim's cravats.

Rose. You see, Nancy, it would have been cheaper for you to have built a separate place for your pig, as Jem advised you, and not to have given it the way of going into the cabin to be fed. Indeed I wonder you can bear to have it eat out of the same vessel that boils food for your husband and children.

Nancy. Why, the neighbours' pigs would be eating it's victuals, if I fed it out of doors.

Rose. Not if you built a sty for it.

POLITICIANS AND REFORMISTS.

Jem. Tim, I don't see you so often as I used. Where do you keep yourself?

Tim. Why there's Vester Toole, and Paddy Moore, and Barny Walsh, and Bill Dunn, and two or three more, and I, that meet in the evening, at the Big Tree, to talk over a little business, that we don't care any one should hear.

Jem. O, Tim, you frighten me! take care what you do. No good ever comes of such people as us having secrets.

Tim. Sure if we can't do good ourselves, we know what's wanting to be done.

Jem. Ah now, Tim, don't be foolish! how should we know what is wanting to be done? It's fitter for us to mind our own little potato gardens, and to think ourselves well off that we can have them while we pay our rent; and while we behave ourselves well, no one dares meddle with us, not the king himself, as great a man as he is. When we mind our business, and are sober and honest, that is the way we can do good, and not by talking of what we don't understand.

Tim. What, because a man is poor, isn't he to understand politics a little? O, if you heard Bill Dunn! it's he that knows what's what.

Jem. Never mind his talk! our betters do no good with their talking, and how can we? Let us remember the rebellion, and how many poor people were deceived with fine talking, and lost their lives, and all that they had in the world; they thought they were doing great feats, when they were just made a cat's paw of by those that did not care a straw what became of them after. Do, Tim, go and spend your evenings at home with your family, as you used to do.

THE SICK ROOM.

[See a similar scene, in the lowlands of Scotland described with great spirit, in the "Cottagers of Glenburnie."]

Rose. I think he has a fever.

Nancy. Ay, so the neighbours think now; and though they were very good to us at first, and you could hardly turn round you, the room was so full, and they talked to him, and strove to keep up his spirits, yet now the name of a fever has frightened them all away, and no one comes near me, and I sit crying over him from morning till night.

Rose. At any rate open the door, and let in the air at the window; and when Tim wakens, lighten the clothes by degrees; and do you air a clean shirt to put on him.

Nancy. Madge charged me not to put fresh linen on him, for it would give him cold.

Rose. Not at all: when it is thoroughly aired, it refreshes a sick person, and helps to

carry off the weight of sickness; then throw what you take off into a tub of cold water, till it can be washed, for that hinders the disorder spreading.

Nancy. What little I took off him, I put in cupboard under the dresser.

Rose. Ah, Nancy, take them out of that directly!

[We are sorry to observe, that after the death of her husband, the bad habits of Nancy increase and fix themselves upon her: her smoking, drinking, snuff-taking, pilfering, and idleness, sink her into poverty, distress, and misery. She dies worn out by the consequences of her waywardness and indolence.]

[The following extracts are from Miss Edgeworth's Supplementary notes.]

When Tim and Nancy are going to be married, a similar expression occurs to justify the precipitation of their marriage. 'Sure we don't know what luck is before us. And, afterward, when their race is nearly run, they exclaim, 'I wish it had been our luck to have had more 'cuteness in time.'

This belief and trust in *luck* never quits the Irish from the cradle to the grave, and is the cause of many of their vices, and of some of their virtues: if a poor man's crop fail in a bad season, or if his cattle die, he tells you, 'Sure there's no use in fretting; it was my luck to have no luck at all *this year*.' And if the same misfortune happened in consequence of his having neglected to buy good seed, or of his having overworked his horses, still he would attribute all to his luck.

This belief in a *year of misfortunes* usually tends to produce the evil that is predicted; and 'there's no use in fretting,' implies also, 'there's no use in mending.'

'They fell out in the fair, and set to fighting.'

The morning after the fair-day, in any country town in Ireland, the neighbouring magistrate has a crowded levée. Men with black eyes, and faces grimed with blood, and cut heads bound up with many-coloured garters, appear at his door, shouldering and thrusting themselves one behind another into his honour's *prisence*, to get justice. Fumes of whiskey and of wet *trusties*, &c., instantly fill the room. The figures, who all look like poverty-struck demoniacs, stand still and silent for a moment, till they are spoken to by his honour—'What is your business with me?'

'Plase your honour see this cut in my head, it is what I was last night, kilt an'

'murdered by Terence M'Grath, here.'

'Plase your honour I never lifted my hand against him, good or bad, at all at all, as

'all the witnesses here will prove for me on oath, so they will.'

Then, all at once, in various brogues, some long, some short, some Connaught, some Cork, some Kerry, they bawl, they foam, they gesticulate; possessed by the spirit of law and vengeance, they press forward to swear.—'Plase your honour if 'you'll just take my examinations again 'him.'

'Give me the book till I swear plase your 'honour.'

Then, 'By the virtue of this book, and 'of all the books that ever were shut and 'opened,' they swear, not according to the best of their belief, but according to the worst of their wishes, and in terms such as turn what should be grave to farce. As, for instance, in the following extract from an examination lately taken by an Hibernian magistrate.

'Deponent being duly sworn, depose that on the fair-night of the 27th instant, 'he, the said Bardly Connor, did, in the 'presence of Garry M'Laughlin aforesaid, 'swear three several times, that he would 'send deponent's soul to Hell, which deponent verily believes he would have done, 'if he had not been prevented by said Garry 'M'Laughlin.'

After such examinations have been taken and sworn to, after deponent has bound himself in ten or twenty pounds to prosecute at the next sessions, he shrugs and twists his shoulders with the most satisfactory hope of lodging his adversary in gaol. While the committal is making out, the adversary steps into the town, under favour of the constable, to look for bail among his friends. Deponent follows him to the whiskey-shop, and the chances are that the deadly feud is made up in a few minutes, by a few glasses of whiskey."

[These notes contain other pictures also of Irish manners, and what is often called Irish humour. The promptitude of Irish feelings is well known: the rapid expression of that promptitude beguiles the speech of the individual; and he trips, through the velocity by which his powers of combining sentiments into phraseology are agitated. He feels his own affection to those around him; and he thinks a like affection influences the actions of others, though the subject be of a thousand times greater magnitude than that which concerns him. We have known this very sentiment when bursting out into gratitude for favours received, mislead very cautious English visitors, who thereby were betrayed into opinions unfavourable to Irish integrity; when they should much rather, had they been habituated to the country, have conceived notions favourable to the warmth of Irish gratitude.]

REMARKABLE ANTIPATHY.

It is reported of the famous Count Caylus whose antiquary studies gave him the greatest celebrity, that he was scarcely able to keep himself from fainting at the sight of a capuchin friar. The origin of this antipathy is referred to an incident said to have happened to him while playing at the game of *trick-track* with one of his friends. He suddenly perceived on the dice a clot of blood; and lifting up his eyes, he saw the appearance of a capuchin, in the apartment. Struck with this extraordinary sight, he cried, "Heaven! what an omén! my brother who is in the army, is surely killed in some battle!" A few days afterwards, a monk of this order brought him the afflicting news; as he had presaged. The hour, and even the minute of his brother's death corresponded exactly with that at which he had discovered the bloody intimation.

We hope we are not superstitious, when we ask by what agency this, and other stories of a like nature have been produced? Some of them are circulated on testimony not to be impeached; we speak from our own knowledge. Admitting but one such to be fact, we ask whence was that one? We incline to associate with them those presages of approaching death, of which most persons have heard; and of which several instances may be seen in our vol. VIII, p. 958.

RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IN INDIA.

In India, gold is valued by the touch of centesimal parts of pure gold.—If a mass of gold be divided into 100 parts, of which 92 are pure gold, that gold is said to be of 92 touch, and contains 8 parts of alloy.—Standard gold is 91 2-3ds touch, and contains 8 1-3d parts alloy.

Centesimal Table

Of some assays made in Bombay, shewing the centesimal parts of alloy contained in the following coins by which their intrinsic value may be determined.

Gold.

A Guinea British standard. . . .	8.33
A nineteen sun sicca Gold Mohur. . . .	0.66
A Bombay Gold Mohur.	4.66
A Star Pagoda.	10.
A Hydery hoon or Pagoda.	18.
A Sultany hoon or Pagoda.	11.75

Silver.

British standard.	7.50
Bombay Rupee.	2.15
Surat Rupee.	7.48
Spanish Dollar.	1097.
Pondicherry Rupee.	3.41

EXTRAORDINARY FRENCH STATE PAPER.

The following State Paper has been received in this country from America, and the American journals, which have given it, insist on its authenticity: they say it was confided to the Russian minister at Paris, who forwarded it to his court; and his court communicated it to the representative of America at St. Petersburg, Mr. I. Q. Adams. This gentleman sent it to his government; adding a copy to his father; who is the great Patron of *The Boston Patriot*, the Paper in which it first appeared; and by him, as it is supposed, it has obtained publicity. The original intention of it was to counteract a hesitating indifference, which the court of Russia manifested toward the close of last year, as to contributing assistance in completion of Buonaparte's plans. Very small indeed were (and are) the advantages obtained by Russia in lending herself to the politics of the emperor and king; and time has strengthened her convictions, that she is sooner or later to become a sacrifice, as she has now during some years been a dupe, to his machinations. The manner in which America is spoken of in this document, induced Russia to communicate it to the minister of that country, —or induced the minister of that country to obtain a copy of it. —His duty on the occasion was obvious.

But it concerns Britain much more closely than it concerns America. We deduce arguments for its authenticity from the sentiments it enforces: we know them to be those of the personage to whom it is attributed. The violence it breathes against Britain is perfectly in character; and the ignorance of British feelings and British opinions which it displays, is accurate to a point which a person intent on forging the rest of the paper could not have affected. We must, however, confess, that those who deny its authenticity are justified in supposing that it might be manufactured in America; they say there is *one* person in that country who could have executed it. This is admitted;—but private information, from sources the most likely to be well informed, supports us in our intention of pointing out a few passages to the attention of our readers. This, at least, is the conclusion we have formed; that it is so well and skilfully executed, that, *if* it be supposititious, *it well deserves to be genuine*.

We learn also that the persons who have interested themselves, in America, in denying the authenticity of this paper, are those who on every occasion support the party of the Imperial Tyrant *through thick and thin*: for which no doubt they have *weighty* reasons. Deducing, therefore, the natural inference, the conclusion of its genuine cha-

acter is confirmed—for the same has been the conduct of these persons on other occasions of a like nature; which time afterwards exposed in its true colours.

The first remarkable thing we select is, *the accidental confession of the extreme misery that wrings the bosom of Buonaparte, amidst all the shew and finery of the throne he occupies*. That he should express the agony of his conscience in direct terms is not to be expected: but the potentate who can sigh after a *happy obscurity*! and confess the inadequate gratification he feels to compensate a suffering which he disguises under the convenient term *anxiety*, did he speak out in honest English, would tell us that his bosom is the seat of a hell upon earth! Like his great arch type, he would say

Which way I fly is Hell; myself am Hell:

—Ay me, they little know

How dearly I abide that boast so vain,
Under what torments inwardly I groan,
While they adore me on the throne of Hell.

With diadem and sceptre high advanc'd,

The lower still I fall; ONLY SUPREME

IN MISERY; SUCH JOY AMBITION FINDS!!

The commission of a single crime induces pangs inconceivable by the innocent: what *must* be the result of unnumbered crimes, but pangs intensely augmented beyond calculation or conjecture!

A second particular is, the ease which his majesty the emperor and king speaks of effecting what he politely terms a *reformation* of the BRITISH CONSTITUTION. He is so completely ignorant of the feelings of British minds, as to believe that the noise and nonsense and hubbub and pother and smoke which circulate among us, is real offence taken at the *Constitution*;—is real power to act effectively on the body of the nation, a real expression of the disposition of the mass of the community. How often must he be told, that honest men may differ as to the course that would *most powerfully promote the ESSENTIAL and PERMANENT good of the country*?—We know that the object of two parties which discover defects in each other's plans may be, and actually is, the same. The means of accomplishing that object is the difference between them. We could point out a number of Messrs. *Outs* who, were they in places of public confidence, would be just as far from subserving the purposes of the continental tyrant, as the Messrs. *Ins*, whom they vilify. As to patriots *by trade* their influence cannot deceive even the spies of Buonaparte, unless they wilfully assist in the deception. This, we believe, those worthies often do: they first deceive themselves and then their master.

The epithets bestowed by this writer on the English factions, which he so thorough-

ly and so justly despises, cannot but strike the most careless: they, therefore, need no remarks. But we direct our readers, for the purpose of enforcing sentiments we have repeatedly inculcated, to the declared intention of the tyrant to destroy neutrals, to interdict all intercourse between Britain and every other part of the world—*were he able!*

We accept his alternative:

BRITAIN MUST STAND ALONE,

said the Panorama long ago: she is not destined to FALL PROSTRATE: she has inherent strength: she has resources greatly exceeding what foreign powers imagine:—if she is to fall, it will be by some defect in herself, in the integrity of her statesmen, in the loyalty of her people, in the freedom or vigour of her councils. We have never said she was secure, but *conditionally*:—When her public officers shall think her “not worth saving,”—when her middle ranks shall be ready to accept “another constitution, offered to her,”—when her people shall be sufficiently abject to suffer the idea of “submission” without feeling a heave of abhorrence,—then it is possible that she may “*have no choice left between OBEDIENCE or CONQUEST*!”—then she must follow her destiny, blind destiny!—That *then*, we hope and trust is at an infinite distance;—that *then*, will wear out generations after generations of expecting tyrants:—that *then*, we refer to Providence; but Providence always acts by means; and we trust to the influence of integrity, industry, good faith, resolute determination, and detestation of Gallic iniquities, as means, effectual means, for our preservation.

We cannot but suggest a hint on the diction of this extraordinary paper. It assumes a sovereignty as if independent of the Deity who governs the world: it claims to be written by the Master of Fate: “MY COUNSEL SHALL STAND; AND I WILL DO ALL MY PLEASURE.” *Sic volo; sic jubeo*. We hail the symptom: it marks a declination: his power is weakened, though his words be assuming: he vapours: he huffs: he struts, as a mountebank, who displays his tinsel habit to delude the eyes of spectators: he degrades himself to a mere Roman emperor in Flotron’s shew-booth, at Bartholemew fair: he rails; but he does not reason. That he should expect to effect conviction in the breast of the Russian emperor,—(*barbarian* all the while, in the Corsican’s estimation!) of the necessity for extirpating the race of Britons, by arguments so despicable, so every way unworthy to be called arguments, is an instance of fatuity not often to be met with.

This opinion is in opposition to that expressed by some of the American journalists:

they allude to former descants of the little great man, in which the lurking evil was afterwards detected; and they say, he well knows when to speak, and when to be silent: they add that he has accurately described a certain government, as the *most contemptible* on the face of the earth;—for it is deluded *by him*. This however, is the language of party zeal; our reader will judge between us. Other journalists have taken this paper as the highest possible compliment that could be paid to our countrymen—“*they differ totally*, says he, *from the rest of their species*”;—“*they must be extirpated*.” We might agree in this opinion, did we not detect beneath these “great swelling words of vanity” the weakness of mental aberration; delusions by which the mists of error beguile the sight of this would-be hero: the acrimony of disappointed ambition, combined with the agonizing hatred of a guilty conscience.

In short, let Buonaparte but take his active measures with the same imbecility as marks his logic in this most confidential state paper, and we shall expect to see his most laboured projects annulled by the weakest exertions of the weakest ruler of the weakest state: by the unwavering judgment of Prussia, by the solid independence of Denmark, or by the patriotism, the energy, the public virtue, the disinterestedness of Holland!!!

By the command of his Majesty the Emperor and King, my most gracious Sovereign, I transmit to your Excellency the following *confidential* communication. It displays an impartial view of the great question of peace and war; it shews clearly the source from which the past and present misery of mankind originate and flow.

Had, some centuries ago, the British islands been swallowed up by the seas that encompass them, the European Continent would have contained only a grand and united family. Witnessing its superior civilization and prosperity, the inhabitants of the other parts of the world would then have striven to obtain with it a social compact, or a political adoption. The slaughter of generations, and the devastation of nations, would then have been unknown. A slight chastisement would then have been sufficient to intimidate the refractory, and to correct the disobedient. The true God would then have been worshipped by all nations. Dutiful subjects would then have hailed their Prince as another Providence. But when men begin to *canvass the adoration of their heavenly Creator*, they will not long hesitate to assail the prerogatives of their earthly Sovereigns. Rebellion is the twin brother of impiety: anarchy and atheism are their common offspring. The English Wickliff had the sacrilegious audacity to propose innovations in religion, *long before*

the Bohemian Huss and the Saxon Luther, proclaimed themselves *heretics*. The latter would not have dared to stir, had not England already distributed its poison among the Germans: they merely took advantage of a contagion, suffered to become popular by the ignorance and vices of the clergy, and by the apathy and impolicy of governments. Since this time, in particular, England has never been quiet within herself, and has never ceased to disturb the tranquillity of *ALL other States*. As might have been foreseen, the success of the religious innovators encouraged the attempt of political incendiaries. The Continent was inundated with the blasphemous and perverse reveries of English anti-christians, and English anti-monarchists.—They sapped the very foundation of social order. To prove their thorough contempt for all institutions, divine as well as sacred, they opened their temples to the most ignorant and vicious of fanatics, and delivered the most virtuous of their kings into the hands of the most ferocious of regicides. How many millions of Continental Europeans have not bled, because these Islanders had with impunity braved their God, and butchered their Monarch? (*Alas! said, feelingly, his Imperial and Royal Majesty, (Bonaparte) without their enormous perpetrations, Louis XVI. might still have reigned, and a HAPPY OBSCURITY been my lot. Supreme authority is but an inadequate indemnity for my ANXIETY and labour to be the worthy sovereign of the greatest of nations.*) In fact, if the infernal assassins of Louis XVI. were debased Frenchmen, they had been tutored by English sophistry; they had been misled by the examples, or seduced by the gold of the English factions. Is it not England alone which at this moment distracts Europe, and causes the blood of its children to be lavished in Turkey, Germany, Spain, Sicily, and Portugal? Has not his Imperial and Royal Majesty almost yearly, and in the midst of his most splendid achievements, presented the olive-branch, always interwoven with laurels, to ungrateful England? How often has he not, from the bottom of his patriotic soul, in vain exclaimed, "Englishmen, I love you as men, and I esteem you as warriors! Let all human carnage be at an end! Let outraged humanity recover its too long lost rights! Let us be friends upon terms reciprocally honourable! Let our future rivalry be to enlighten, instead of destroying our fellow-beings!" But his Imperial and Royal Majesty has addressed himself to a government too weak to dare to be just, and, too powerful not to be able to do mischief; and to a nation too selfish to feel for the sufferings of others, and too licentious to attend to its real interests. It cannot longer be doubted, that mankind must continue to be disturbed, until the CONSTITU-

TION of the British Empire is reformed in a manner more congenial with the spirit of the constitutional charters, which at present secure the dignity and the power of sovereigns, and the obedience and safety of the subjects of the Continent. To effect such a salutary reform in the British Islands, the principal European cabinets must be unanimous in their resolves, and firm and vigorous in their proceedings. ENGLAND MUST FALL PROSTRATE, IF THE CONTINENT REMAIN UPRIGHT. The division and weakness of other States compose her whole strength. *Another Constitution must be offered her.* If she prudently adopts it, her independence and dominions will be guaranteed; but if she is blind and obstinate enough to refuse, a solemn decree of *ALL* civilized governments will repudiate her for ever from the great family of the European commonwealth, and she shall be ranked for the future, among the piratical States of Africa. NO MORE NEUTRALS SHALL BE ENDURED. CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS SHALL BE INFLICTED ON THE MASTER AND CREW OF THE SHIPS OF ANY FOREIGN COUNTRY TRADING WITH HER; and the law of high-treason shall be executed on smugglers, purchasers, and sellers of her productions and commodities. These plans and regulations may at an imperfect view appear rather severe; but without them, a truce alone can be signed; but a peace can never be concluded between her and the Continent. This severity towards her is, therefore, a real humanity with regard to all nations upon the globe, *not excluding Great Britain herself.* This fact may be proved without any difficulty, or the possibility of a contradiction. If Englishmen were made of those materials that compose all other people, it would require little knowledge of the human mind to foretel the most flattering issue, without resorting to extremities; but *they differ totally from the rest of the human species.*

Who can deny, that a British King, according to the organized constitutional anarchy of his kingdom, is now the most humble of slaves? When the monarch is not free, how dare his subjects talk of liberty? The truth is, that the bondage of Englishmen becomes heavier as it ascends; it emanates from the lowest of the rabble, a set of petty tyrants, ignorant and brutal, corrupt and oppressive.

Is that monarch not a slave who is deprived of selecting his own counsellors and servants? Who, during a reign of half a century, has, among scores of ministers, not been surrounded by *ten* he could like or trust; by *six* he could love or esteem? Are the fetters of that royal parent light, who during months is forced to see and hear a beloved son the butt of the most malignant passions, of the most malignant and debased of men? Do these

ministers deserve the name of freemen, who are obliged to be undutiful and ungrateful to the Prince who has elevated them ; to flatter a licentious mob, that despise and insult them ? What must we think of the heads or hearts of sworn royal counsellors, who dare not save the bosom of their Prince from torture, and the character of his child from unjust ignominy ; though they must know that the tormentors are *the most profligate of villains, and the most unprincipled of conspirators* ? What must be the standard of the honour of a nobility, that not only not interferes between the infamous assailants of a Prince of the blood, but suffers some of its own members to act as accomplices in the assault ? Can those representatives of the people, make any pretence to liberty, loyalty, or patriotism, who do not expel or punish the factions among them that try to stab monarchy by bespattering the son of their monarch ? What freedom, or what loyalty, must these pretended friends of the throne possess, who, to shew their attachment to the royal family, purchase openly, their future silence about one of the sons of the King, whom it was hardly possible any new slander could degrade, more than unnaturally to involve another son of their King in the disgrace of his brother ? Can any decency, or any loyalty, be supposed to exist among the citizens of the first city of the British empire, who not only join the wild-fiends of their Sovereign every-where, but encourage the *senseless pratings of insolent and ignorant shopkeepers : ne'er opening their mouths but to babble out impertinence—but to bawl out treason* ? Did a single county interpose in the shamefully and cruelly audacious hunt of the Royal victim ? Did not, on the contrary, every county emulate in this race of infamy, which should be foremost to wound the feeling of a venerable King, and to recompence the outrageous perpetrations of the bitter enemies of his domestic peace as much as his Royal supremacy ? Is it not evident, even to the most superficial observer, that either sound morality or rational liberty must be wanting in the British nation ? If it would be uncharitable to suppose the former, it would be as ridiculous not to see the total absence of the latter.

In Great Britain faction meddles with every body: even the King is factious, in self-defence, for self-preservation. Have not, however, both in ancient and modern times ; both in Greece and France ; both in Rome and in England ; *have not factions always been the most oppressive of despots* ? Have not factions always, and every-where, been the companions of licentiousness, and the assassins of freedom ? Have not factions at all times been intolerant, daring, unjust, and incorrigible ? To judge by the scandalous

scenes in the British Islands, which an indignant Continent has *lamented* of late, little hope remains that the factions there would desist from their nefarious deeds, were even France (as she might do) to produce damning evidence, for centuries past up to this very time, of every chief of faction ; of every *usurper of the name of patriot* ; and of every *candidate for popularity* in Great Britain, having either fixed his price to, or intrigued with the enemies of his country ; either accepted bribes, or *received instructions*, from rival or inimical Cabinets. Though the majority might be convinced, a desperate minority would command. In England, as has been the case in France, factions can never be mended: *they must be extirpated*. Some few persons, ambitious or bankrupt in characters and fortunes, will always, under the existence of the actual constitution of a Royal democracy, find opportunities to *mislead the ignorant*, and to head the needy and the disaffected, in committing excesses dangerous to the peace of Europe, by contagious examples.

It belongs to history to recapitulate the many recent acts of the daring spirit of British factions, and of their influence on the internal and external politics of Great Britain,—of their crimes towards humanity,—of their common ferocity and barbarity. But had they not power, after trampling under their feet a Prince of the Royal blood, to extol the exploits of a General, (Sir John Moore) who deliberated when he ought to have acted, who advanced when he should have retreated, and whose retreat was a disorderly flight before a handful of pursuers ; while they force another General (Lord Chatham) to resign, though victorious, because the climate, the elements, and other unforeseen occurrences, prevent him from succeeding to the *whole extent* of extravagant expectations ? Have they not forced their King to leave unpunished a political agent (Erskine), who *deserved to be impeached* for want of ability or of integrity, in disobeying and disregarding his instructions ? Have they not forced their King to leave unrewarded another political agent (Jackson), whose firmness, and whose obedience to the orders of his Sovereign, exposed him to public insult and personal dangers ? Have they not forced their King to swallow, without daring to resent, these and other provocations, *though offered by the most weak and contemptible of Governments* ? (United States) But in all the branches of the constitutional establishments of Great Britain, factions sway an anarchial iron sceptre, confounding, deranging, and invading all order. Has not a captain (Lord Cochrane) in the British fleet, cruising in Europe, dragged his admiral be-

fore a court-martial? Though the latter has been honourably acquitted, have not factions shielded the accuser from punishment? Have not officers serving in the British army in India seduced the soldiers to mutiny? Have they not, backed by faction, added rebellion to insubordination, and held out the most dastardly and perjurious proceeding as meritorious acts of patriotism and of retaliating justice? Is not the *licentiousness of the BRITISH PRESS* such, that, protected and patronized by factions, a convicted libeller, (Cobbett) published from his prison the most inflammatory of essays, defying the laws, and exciting civil discords; insulting equally the Judge who condemned him, and the Government that carried their sentence into execution? Has not a Chief of Faction, (Burdett) who is also a member of Parliament, honestly told his assembly, that the nation was not represented by its Representatives, and that *their country was not worth defending*? Were they not instantly all on fire,—those very factions that shortly before, with such admirable philosophical patience, heard the son of their King most unmercifully ill-used? Did not these friends of liberty immediately decree a mandate of arrest against the declaimer of this disagreeable truth, of this bold frankness? Now, British anarchy exhibited itself in all its dreadful glory. Faction combats faction. Numbers of lives are lost in the very streets of the capital, where a *civil war rages with all its fury*. But, mark; when, at last, the humanity of the King orders his guards to prevent further bloodshed, a factious Jury pronounces them murderers, because they did their duty, and did not submit to be murdered themselves by the hands of the rebellious faction!!!

The proprietors of a theatre in London augment a trifle the prices of admittance. O. P. Englishmen, like the Romans of sanguinary memory, do not miss such a propitious opportunity to create new factions. The most disgusting scenes, the effects of the most shameful licentiousness, transform the theatre into a field of battle for boxers and bruisers, for strumpets and pickpockets. Among a people that talk so much of respect for property, the property of individuals is openly invaded, and obliged to submit to the ruinous *maximum* of dictatorial factions. Ought it not to be apprehended, that prosperous anarchy will not stop at the door or in the pit of a theatre, but sooner or later force an entrance into banks, offices, and magazines; there, also, to affix its *maximum*,—to *inflict its requisitions*?

Since the wisdom of his imperial and Royal Majesty has instructed the Continent with regard to its *true interest*, continental warriors

are no longer tributary to insular pedlars; and Englishmen, who, in exchange for their dearly sold superfluities, received from foreigners their necessities almost for nothing, began to dread a famine. To lessen the consumption for grain, government looked for some substitute for the distilleries. Their warehouses weighing down with perishable colonial produce; sugar naturally presented itself, and was proposed. The owners of lands took instant alarm; they formed an opposition, and during months, the grain and the sugar factions; with the theatrical and reforming factions; with the naval and the military factions; with the jacobin, the city, and the parliamentary factions; continued to engage the whole attention of a truly factious, divided, and licentious people. This is not the only instance when the interior of London forms a striking resemblance with the interior of Constantinople, at the period the Mussulmen were at its walls, and with their scymetars soon settled the disputes of the contending sects and parties.

Every foreign invader of the British Islands has become conqueror. Bankruptcy may dismantle, mutiny may disperse, storms may destroy, and victory may capture fleets, hitherto the sole protectors of Great Britain against the just wrath of his Imperial and Royal Majesty. SUBMISSION ALONE CAN PREVENT BRITONS FROM BEING, LIKE THE BATAVIANS, ERASED FROM THE LIST OF INDEPENDENT NATIONS. Resistance may retard in making more terrible the catastrophe, but it cannot alter their DESTINY. They have no choice left between OBEDIENCE or CONQUEST. The reigning House never produced a hero; and the domestic virtues of a Prince, ruling this turbulent and factious people, are weak pledges that the repose of continental nations will not still be disturbed or invaded. It remains, however, to be decided, whether a change of dynasty will be necessary, or a change of constitution will be thought sufficient. Long ago, the mere assent of his Imperial and Royal Majesty might have produced a general overthrow. Long ago have different factions caused to be laid before his Imperial and Royal Majesty, both requests for receiving support, and plans for effecting revolutions. But these are not times to encourage subjects to undermine established thrones. Monarchs alone shall hereafter be the judges of monarchs; and woe to the Prince who resorts to an appeal to his people against the sentence of his equals!!! HE HAS CEASED TO REIGN!

(Signed) DUKE OF CADORE.

Fountainbleau, Oct. 30, 1810.

To his Excellency—

Most Confidential.

A PAIR OF FINE GENTLEMEN:

By the late Mr. Cumberland.

To the Editor.

SIR,—Whether I am to consider you as the *arbiter elegantiorum*, or the *ensor morum*, I know not; but supposing you either the one or the other, shall presume the following sketch will be acceptable to you. But, previous to my entering upon what I have to offer, permit me to borrow a line from Persius, as some excuse for the trouble I give you. He says, in one of his satires,

"*Scire tuum nihil est nisi te scire hoc sciat alter*,"

which I construe thus: "the man who has no genius or originality of his own," which is my case, "may still be useful in communicating the result of his general observations on men and things as they occupy the passing scene." I shall, therefore, with your permission, become your correspondent, without troubling you with complaints should you consign my communications to the tomb of all the Capulets, well knowing the necessity of such a discretionary power in an Editor. This being settled, what I have next to offer is the picture of a Fine Gentleman, which I very seriously recommend to the numerous class of Bond-street loungers, and other fashionable idlers, as a subject well worthy of their consideration, in some of their lucid intervals.

What I mean by a *Fine Gentleman*, is a man completely qualified as well for the service and good, as for the ornament and delight of society. When I consider the frame of mind peculiar to a Gentleman, I suppose it graced with all the dignity and elevation of spirit, which human nature is capable of; to this I would join a clear understanding, a reason free from prejudice, a steady judgment, and an extensive knowledge. I imagine the heart of a Gentleman firm and intrepid, void of all inordinate passions, and full of tenderness, compassion and benevolence. When I view the Fine Gentleman, with regard to his manners, I think I see him, modest without bashfulness, frank and affable without impertinence, obliging and complaisant without servility, and cheerful without noise. A finished Gentleman is, indeed, among the most uncommon of all the great characters in life; for, besides the natural endowments, which he should exhibit from his earliest years, he must run through a long series of education, before he makes his public *entrée* into the world, to arrest attention and applause: he must be principled in religion, instructed in all the moral virtues, and led through the whole course of the polite arts and sciences; he should be no stranger to

courts and camps; he should travel to open his mind, to enlarge his views, to learn the politics and interests of foreign courts, as well as to fashion and polish himself, and to get clear of all national prejudices, of which every nation has its share. To all these essential improvements, he must not forget to add the fashionable ornaments of life, such as the languages and bodily exercises most in vogue, with a becoming attention to exterior appearance and personal decoration.

This portrait has, I acknowledge, somewhat of an old fashioned character, and, by some slight observers, might even be considered as a caricature; but the fact is, that the original is in nature; and though it has diminished, and is, I fear, still diminishing, it is not, I hope, a vain expectation that it may be restored. I have offered my humble efforts towards a reformation so connected with the honour and happiness of society; and if every one, interested in the change, would do as much, the important object would in due time be obtained. I call upon you, Sir, for your co-operation, and am your friend and well-wisher,

VARANES.

To the Editor.

SIR,—Your Correspondent *Varanes*, has very ably delineated the character of a *Fine Gentleman*, according to his idea of what he ought to be; but Fashion has also her idea of a Fine Gentleman, and as her hero differs very essentially from the hero of *Varanes*, it seems fair to hear both parties, that your readers may decide between them.

The Fine Gentleman of fashion having no part to study, nor any of those encumbrances resulting from education, which impede the first approaches of *Varanes*' Fine Gentleman, comes earlier upon the great stage of the world, and has probably performed the full half of his career before the other has begun to live: he makes quick dispatch, for he marches without baggage: he wants no guides; diffidence never checks, admonition never diverts his course; masters, tutors, and instructors, he has no dealings with, and consequently, has no debts but of his own contracting. The Graces being out of fashion, are of course out of question; he never studies them; treats every house as his tavern, and the owner of it as a waiter: he delights in nothing, for that is vulgar; and nobody delights in him, for that is impossible. If he is studious of any thing, it is of his own ease; if he betrays any propensity, it is to loll upon couches, lay up his legs upon chairs, and screen the fire from the company with a straddling pair of doe-skins.

S

When a Fine Gentleman of this description asks a question, he does not require an answer; when he condescends to give an answer, it does not refer to the question: if he starts an opinion, he backs it with a bet; if he asserts a falsehood, he confirms it with an oath: when he chooses to be silent, you must not suppose he is listening; when he is in the humour to be talkative, you cannot mispend your time more effectually than by listening to him: if he sets out on a journey, it is not because he has any thing to see; and when he returns home, it is not because he has any thing to do: he aims at nothing more than a change of place. He has not exactly *that dignity and elevation of spirit* which *Varanes* speaks of in his Fine Gentleman; but he has a full proportion of that dignity that dulness can assume, and all the elevation of spirit that drinking can inspire: he has all the courage that is necessary for a man who is out of danger, and, though he declines the service of his country, steps forward with alacrity upon the stage at an opera. The history of his native country, in which he is never likely to have a share, he very properly never concerns himself about: the dead languages he religiously forbears to disturb, but he assisits the poverty of his mother-tongue with scraps of French, that serve to give variety to nonsense. Of his affairs with women I forbear to speak! he is respected only by those, whom every body despises, and despised by those, whom every body respects. If he has any industry, it is in doing mischief; if any ingenuity, it is in avoiding to redress it.

The Fine Gentleman of *Varanes* has morality and religion; the Fine Gentleman of fashion has modern honour and modern philosophy—Bring the candidates to the poll! Let the world hold up hands—Sorry I am to say, *Varanes* has lost it by a vast majority.

GETA.

. The *improvements* made in the character of a Fine Gentleman, since these observations were composed by Mr. Cumberland, have been described with great spirit by a correspondent, perfectly well acquainted with the fashionable world, and fashionable life, in our eighth volume, page 1117, &c. The things which flutter into public notoriety, have, however, experienced such *general* ridicule, that they rather of late shrink behind each other for shelter, than stand forward courageously to meet

The slowly pointing hand of scorn!
We wish their fathers joy of their repose
in the grave, by which they are spared the
pain of beholding the *distinctions* devolved
on their sons.

POETRY.

The following little pieces evincing a precocity in talents rarely to be met with, were written by a young lady, now only in the eleventh year of her age; whose mental gifts and early attainments in exercising and enriching them, whether in prose or verse, as well as skill in music and the languages, without losing any charm of the simplicity of childhood, so far surpass any thing we have met with, that we could not resist the pleasure of enriching our journal with their insertion. We copy them from *Blackett's Remains*,* to which we refer our readers for farther interesting particulars—as related by Mr. Pratt.

THE GROTO.

August, 1810.

MELINDA! when the noontide hour
Bursts in full radiance o'er the sky;
Say—shall we seek the shady Grot,
Where founts the dewy cool supply?
While o'er our heads the nat'ral arch
Is hung with woodbine, drap'ry sweet!
And coolness woos thee to repose,
On beds of moss beneath our feet.
Where gentle breezes play around,
And Zephyr waves his silken plume;
Or flits his wing of Gossamer,
Laden with Summer's best perfume.

THE CROCUS.

Spring, 1808.

SWEET little Flow'r, that dares defy,
The northern blasts that Boreas sends,
Ah! wherefore tempt the dang'rous wind,
That thy weak stalk with fury bends;
For gentle Spring is far away,
And slowly comes reviving day.
Thy early bloom but ill can bear
The storm which Winter sends abroad;
Since Phœbus has not yet appear'd
The Thund'rer, with his golden rod;
For gentle Spring is far away,
And slowly comes reviving May.

ANACREONTIC.

May, 1808.

GIVE me Nectar, give me Venus,
Let me squander Life away;
Quaff whole Goblets with Silenus,
And enjoy Life's transient day—
Hebe comes but once—Her visit
Short doth last—like Summer's morn;
Sweet and welcome let me hail it;
'Tis for joy that Man was born.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. X. p. 215.

ANACREONTIC.

June, 1808.

Let the Ancients with Perseus and Hercules fight,
While their Pætras and Hecubas pine;
There's one, only one true source of delight,
And that, jolly boys, is in wine.
Tho' Homer sat nodding and puzzling his brain
About Priams, and Hector's, and Arms;
Let us fill, my brave boys, our goblets again,
In our dear little Isle—safe from harms.

SPRING.

December, 1809.

THE Moon beneath a silv'ry cloud
Sends forth a softer ray;
The rolling planets round her crowd,
And form a mimic day.
Now sleeps the Rill beneath her beam,
No winds its surface curl;
And gently bending o'er the stream,
The Violet sips a pearl.
The vernal charms—delight infuse,
With songs the Woodlands ring,
And ev'ry lovely flow'r renews
The harmony of Spring.

MY COT.

November, 1810.

On! around my sweet Cot, smile the blossoms
Of Spring,
The ripe fruit of Summer and Autumn's rich
sweets,
While as Zephyr, young Zephyr, drops plumes
from his wings,
The flow'rets with kisses he wantonly greets.
Transparently white, op'ning soft on the day,
The perfum'd May-lilies their sweet odors shed;
And the slight pendant Blue-Bells, as waving
they play,
Refresh with the dew-drops their own native
bed.
While nourish'd and dipt in the tears of the morn,
Embalm'd with the fragrance that Maia bestows;
The gay Honey-suckles my low thatch adorn
And twine with their tendrils my bow'r of repose.

THE SIGH.

WRITTEN AT TEN YEARS OF AGE.

Ah! save that sigh, my Nancy dear,
And let this lovely damask Rose
Imbibe the fragrance thou canst spare,
And suck the sweets thy breath bestows.
And let it press thy crimson'd cheek,
Now height'n'd with a deeper dye;
Where brighter tints and colours break
Than ever met a Newton's eye.

Let it thy lips (like rubies) touch—
Then let it boast (and boast in death)
It robb'd its hue from Nancy's blush,
And stole its sweets from Nancy's breath.

THE TEAR.

THE Tear of Affection dimm'd Eleanor's eye,
She had parted from Edwin the youth that she
lov'd;
A Rose's pink bosom that flourish'd close by,
Receiv'd the pure dew-drop that down her cheek
rov'd.

This orient pearl on the blossom did beam
When Flora return'd to her favourite flow'r;
She gave to her Zephyr the crystallis'd gem,
And on Eleanor's breast it dissolv'd in a show'r.

The following was written by the late Mr.
CUMBERLAND, before he conducted the
"London Review."

THE REVIEWERS.

*Ingeniis non ille favet plaudique sepultis,
Nostra sed impugnat.*

Sage Hegesistratus hath said,
That poor blind Homer begg'd his bread,
And few, till death had stopt his tongue,
Or knew, or car'd how well he sung;
But when his bones were laid in earth,
Five cities wrangled for his birth:
So went the ancient world, and so—
The world to the world's end will go.
No man his neighbour's worth can spy,
Whilst he himself stas is gaping by;
For it wou'd vex a saint to see
How happy the vain thing wou'd be;
But let him die, and then we raise
His monument, and sing his raise;
Then Bacon carves the immortal bust,
When its original is dust.

But for these arts the sons of rhyme
Would lead the muse a weary time,
Tippling their Helicon all day,
If no one dash'd their cup away,
Till grown por'vant and stout,
They'd kick this foot-ball world about,
And seize the magisterial chair,
Tho' beadle Criticism there
In dignity of dullness sits,
And keeps a whipping-post for wits.

We know there is a certain brute,
Whose braving keeps the Lion mute;
And therefore critics strain their throats
To utter those discordant notes,
Which when the lordly creature hears,
He flags his tail and hangs his ears;
But sure that jest would hardly pass,
If the brave beast cou'd see the Ass.

As Teucer's arrows sweep the field,
Launch'd from beneath the sev'n-fold shield :
So, from their hiding-holes, *Reviewers*
Volley their magazine of skewers ;
And genius finds, where ere they fall,
The point tho' blunt, was dipt in gall.

APPEARANCES.

By the late Mr. Cumberland.

What is a great man and a good ?
How are those titles understood ?
Prince, peer, and minister of state ;
Are they by rank and office great ?
The man, that wears a parson's gown,
Must we for goodness set him down ?
No ; those can dazzle, these deceive,
They may betray, and we believe ;
But truth will never come to light,
Till in the great Creator's sight.

THE NEGRO.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

In Afric's fervid regions Man grows wild ;
Here dwells the Negro, Nature's outcast child,
Scorn'd by his brethren ; but his mother's eye,
That gazes on him from her warmest sky,
Sees in his flexile limbs untutor'd grace,
Power on his forehead, beauty in his face ;
Fierce as his breast, where lawless passions rove,
The heart of friendship, and the home of love ;
Sees in his mind, where desolation reigns,
Fierce as his clime, uncultured as his plains,
A soil where virtue's fairest flowers might shoot,
And trees of science bend with glorious fruit ;
Sees in his soul, involved with thickest night,
An emanation of eternal light,
Ordain'd, 'midst sinking worlds, his dust to fire,
And shine for ever when the stars expire.
Is he not *Man*, though knowledge never shed
Her quickening beams on his neglected head ?
Is he not *Man*, though sweet Religion's voice
Ne'er bade the Mourner in his God rejoice ?
Is he not man, by sin and suffering tried ?
Is he not man, for whom the Saviour died ?
Belie the Negro's powers :—in headlong will,
Christian ! thy brother thou shalt prove him still ;
Belie his virtues ; since his wrongs began,
His follies and his crimes have stamp'd him *Man*.
Is then the Negro outlaw'd from his birth ?
Is he alone a stranger on the earth ?
Is there no shed, whose peeping roof appears
So lovely that it fills his eyes with tears ?
No land, whose name, in exile heard, will dart
Ice through his veins and lightning through his
heart ?

Ah ! yes ; beneath the beams of brighter skies,
His home amidst his father's country lies ;
There with the partner of his soul he shares
Love-mingled pleasures, love-divided cares ;

There, as with nature's warmest filial fire,
He soothes his blind, and feeds his helpless sire ;
His children sporting round his but behold
How they shall cherish him when he is old,
Train'd by example from their tenderest youth
To deeds of charity and words of truth.
—Is he not blest ? Behold, at closing day,
The negro-village swarms abroad to play ;
He treads the dance through all its rapturous
rounds,
To the wild music of barbarian sounds ;
Or, stretch'd at ease, where broad palmettos
shower
Delicious coolness in his shadowy bower,
He feasts on tales of witchcraft, that give birth
To breathless wonder, or ecstatic mirth ;
Yet most delighted, when, in rudest rhymes,
The minstrel wakes the song of elder times,
When men were heroes, slaves to Beauty's
charms

And all the joys of life were love and arms.
—Is not the Negro blest ? His generous soil
With harvest-plenty crowns his simple toil ;
More than his wants his flocks and fields afford ;
He loves to greet the stranger at his board :
' The winds were roaring, and the White Man
fled ;
' The rains of night descended on his head ;
' The poor White Man sat down beneath our
tree,
' Weary and faint, and far from home was he :
' For him no mother fills with milk the bowl,
' No wife prepares the bread to cheer his soul :
' —Pity the poor White Man, who sought our
tree,
' No wife, no mother, and no home has he.'
Thus sung the Negro's daughters ;—once again,
O, that the poor White Man might hear that
strain !
—Whether the victim of the treacherous Moor,
Or from the Negro's hospitable door
Spurn'd, as a spy, from Europe's hateful clime,
And left to perish for thy country's crime ;
Or destin'd still, when all thy wanderings cease,
On Albion's lovely lap to rest in peace ;
Pilgrim ! in heaven or earth, where'er thou be ;
Angels of mercy guide and comfort thee !

THE OAK.

Imitated from Metastasio, by J. Montgomery.

The tall Oak, towering to the skies,
The fury of the wind defies,
From age to age, in virtue strong,
Inured to stand, and suffer wrong.
O'erwhelm'd at length upon the plain,
It puts forth wings, and sweeps the main ;
The self-same foe undaunted braves,
And fights the wind upon the waves,

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, BRITISH.

Increase of Trade.—Recent accounts from Quebec state the great increase of trade at that port, which is principally caused by the immense export of timber to this country.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES.

Extreme Heat: Deaths. The heat of the weather in July at New York was more intense than had been experienced for so many days together since the memory of man. Between thirty and forty persons had died suddenly in that city in the course of four or five days, in consequence of drinking cold water while they were hot.

Negro Captain and Crew.—The brig *Traveller*, lately arrived at Liverpool, from Sierra Leone, is perhaps the first vessel that ever reached Europe, *entirely owned and navigated by negroes*. This brig is owned and commanded by Paul Cuffee, the son of 'Cuffee,' a negro-slave imported into America. Her mate, and all her crew, are negroes, or the immediate descendants of negroes. Captain Cuffee is about fifty-six years of age; has a wife (a negress), and six children, living at New Bedford, Massachusetts, of which state he is a citizen.—When Captain Cuffee's father (who had acquired his freedom) died, he left a family almost unprovided for; but Cuffee laboured hard to support them. He began trade in a small boat; and, after a while, almost by himself, built a larger vessel, in which he worked some years with assiduity. Having met with a person wishing to impart some knowledge of navigation, his ideas were enlarged, and with his prospects he enlarged his efforts to succeed. Happily for him and his family, his mind received religious instruction from the Society of Friends, and he attached himself to that respectable body, adopted their dress and language, and is now a very respectable member of that community. When Mr. Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade fell into his hands, it awakened all the powers of his mind to a consideration of his origin, and the duties he owed to his people. With the view of benefiting the Africans, he made a voyage to Sierra Leone, and with the same object has come to England. Capt. Cuffee is of an agreeable countenance, and his physiognomy is truly interesting; he is both tall and stout, speaks English well, dresses in the Quaker style, in a drab-coloured suit, and wears a large flapped white hat.

* * * He has been seen in London, by some of our friends, who speak extremely favourably of his appearance, and general deportment.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Increase of Trade.—The commerce of Rio Janeiro has greatly increased of late. In 1809 there entered inwards 822 Portuguese, and 83 foreign ships: in 1810, they increased to 1214 Portuguese, and 422 foreign.

AFRICA, SOUTH.

Progress of Civilization.—Our external circumstances are much as usual. The knitting school continues, but misses its foundress. The number, however, increases and prospers beyond expectation; about thirty children in it have had the whole year their daily food, without touching their funds; and the call for stockings and night-caps is more than we can supply, especially of short stockings or socks, to which the officers in military service are very partial. The industry of our people, in general, continues to increase. Mats and Caffre baskets are made in great abundance, and sold at Fort Frederick, and different parts of the country. Considerable traffic in salt has been carried on this year, which our people fetch from the salt pan, pile up in heaps, and it is fetched from hence by the farmers, who otherwise have often a journey in vain, not being able to get fine salt, or even in that case, they prefer to give a reasonable price for it dry, than to take it wet from the pan. Our people carry it likewise to different parts of the country themselves for sale, and barter it for wheat, &c. Soap-boiling, sawing, and wood-cutting for waggons, &c. is carried on at a considerable rate, by which means they are able to earn a good deal of money with the greatest ease. Besides this, they earn much by frequent journeys to the Cape, with the farmers.

Forty-two children have been born. (In 1808, nineteen were born). We have had seven deaths this year, and twenty-nine couple married. We consider the many births greatly owing to a regular way of living, to which the Hottentots have scarcely ever been accustomed. Present, 145 men, 211 women, 282 children,—together 639;—absent, 113 men, 121 women, 106 children,—340. Total 979,—those more than a year absent not considered members.

Free School at Cape Town.—Since the memorable period of the earthquake,* Mrs. Smith and some other pious persons have established a Free School, in which about 140 children, chiefly natives, are instructed. They are not only taught to read, but diligently taught the things which belong to their everlasting peace.

AUSTRIA.

Sale of landed Property.—Vienna, July 6. A second sale of ecclesiastical estates will soon take place. On the 23d will be sold, the

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 1158.

estate of Keixendorf: and on the 24th, those of St. George and Baugarten. As there are many competitors, the sums produced by these sales have greatly surpassed what the lands were estimated at.

Depreciation: Commercial Difficulties.—The body of merchants in this city published, some days since, a memoir in their defence, against the charges objected to them, of having contributed to the depreciation of the paper-money. The memoir has been transmitted to the minister of finance, and presented to his majesty the emperor. The merchants observe, that the fall is most unfavourable to them, as they often receive only a part of what is due to them, when the term of payment is elapsed. They complain, that the number of merchants has increased beyond any necessity and all proportion; in consequence of which, while old houses struggle against the fall, *certain persons buy up gold and silver for individuals at any price*; they therefore require that entrance into the exchange shall only be permitted to real merchants, who will be responsible for their moral conduct in their dealings.

Manufacturing Difficulties.—The want of raw materials, the difficulty even of procuring them, and the fall of the paper-money, paralyse our manufactures; and a part of the workmen are without employment. To this we must add, that the consumers, whose incomes are diminished, *confine themselves to bare necessities*; and articles of luxury and elegance are not saleable. The merchants who have imported the silk and cotton of the Levant lose considerably *by paying in specie*.

Finances.—Substance of an imperial edict, published this day in the Court Gazette, on the subject of an issue of *bills of exchange*, which is about to take place:—"These bills of exchange, the sum total of which is not in any case to exceed 212,159,750 florins, as was stipulated in the imperial edict of the 20th of February last, are to be of 200, 100, 10, 5, or 2 florins each. *Fac-similes* of these different bills are annexed to the edict. The period when they are to be issued, and the mode of exchanging them, will be fixed in a separate circular note.—From Feb. 1, 1812, the bank-notes shall no longer be received either by the public treasury, or in private payments.—The exchange of bank-notes for these new bills of exchange, at the *fifth* of the nominal value of the former, as well as the exchange of torn bills of exchange for new ones, and of those of a larger sum for others of small sums, shall take place at the old offices for bank-notes, established at Vienna, Prague, Brunn, Troppau, Lintz, Gatz, Klagenfurth, &c.—Bills of exchange, declared of *Vienna value*, and that only for the whole of the interior, shall be received

as such, at their nominal value, by all collectors of taxes in the hereditary states of Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia, and Austria, as well as in the commercial transactions of individuals.—Bills of exchange lost, or worn out and illegible, are not to be replaced; they are only to be exchanged for others when the essential part of their impression, though ragged, is not effaced by wear. The pasting together of pieces of a torn bill is prohibited; such bill shall not be received by the collectors, or in private trade.

Court Plate.—The emperor has sent to the Mint all the court plate, which, prior to December 19, 1809, was in the imperial sideboard, in the parochial church of the palace, and in the imperial country-houses, with the single exception of a small quantity of plate necessary for the journeys of the court. This order will be executed gradually, says the Gazette, in proportion as dishes of indispensable necessity shall be fabricated of less noble metals to replace those of silver. By this measure the state obtains 93,375 florins, 36 kreutzers, in money.

Course of Exchange on Augsburg.

July 12.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 13.	270 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 17.	308 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 100.

Finances.—Vienna, June 29. Great losses have been sustained by several persons who had ventured on extensive speculations, when the bills were at 300, in hopes they would rise; but they fell to 344.

Militia diminished.—A circular of the regency of Lower Austria announces a considerable reduction of the reserve, and of the Landwehr. The regiments of German infantry are reduced to 1,400 men, part of whom will always be on furlough. There will be this year 1,600 men of reserve, and in 1812, 2,500 for each regiment of the line. The reserve will be only considered as a nursery of soldiers, and will bear the name of the troops of complement. The Landwehr will be reduced from 141,000 to 50,000 men. The obligation of service extends to the age of 45. The period of assembling and training is reduced.

Extraordinary Commission.—Vienna, July 23. His majesty the emperor has lately instituted a commission charged to superintend the Exchange; and to keep good order in it. The principal commissioner is M. Barbier, privy counsellor, and vice-president of the chamber of the court. His authority is independent of that of the president of the treasury. He has six coadjutors; of whom two are barons.

A Greek Newspaper is now published at Vienna, for the information of that anciently celebrated nation. Moldavia and Wallachia are almost entirely peopled by Greeks; and in the other provinces of the Turkish empire, they amount to half of the inhabitants.

BADEN.

Robbers proscribed.—Carlsruhe, Aug. 4. The grand duke has issued an ordonnance, authorising the severest penalties against the bands of robbers and vagabonds, which now infest this country.

Robbers, vagabonds, thieves, and others without visible means of subsistence which are taken in the fact, shall be considered as out of the usual course of the law, and shall be condemned without appeal, to be immediately beheaded, in case the crime be capital: if it be attended with atrocity, the head of the culprit shall remain exposed on the top of a pole.—Crimes of less ferocity shall be punished with at least ten years of solitary imprisonment.—A premium of 25 to 100 florins will be given to any who deliver such criminals up to justice.

Little Company: Cards of Surety.—Pyrmont, July 15. Our baths, formerly renowned fill very slowly with company this year; the numerous storms we have had have brought so much rain and cold. This, however, has not hindered a company of gamblers from purchasing for 18,000 thalers the privilege of keeping a bank: nobody can conceive from whence they can obtain profits to cover this sum: *there is so little money in our country.*

The police is very strict, for good reasons; and every body who frequents the baths is obliged to take out a card of surety. A number of countrymen of the neighbourhood who have cards, to the amount of 12,000, wear them in their hats; which has an extremely comical effect.

BATAVIA.

Conduct of the present Governor.—Marshal Daendals, whose infamous inhuman behaviour to the Dutch officers who commanded at Amboyna, at the time of the surrender of that island, has, by his outrageous course of proceedings, excited a most marked, and general abhorrence of his person and conduct. He has occasionally by forced loans, extorted large sums of money from the inhabitants of Java, both Native and European, and conducted himself altogether in so tyrannical a manner, as to have excited the indignation of the whole island, and has exasperated all ranks of people, except the French officers in his suite, who are held in utter detestation by the inhabitants of Batavia. It is stated in late advices from the eastward, on unquestionable authority, that Daendals exists in a state of continual apprehension of the anger of the people, justly fearful, lest an attempt by poison or otherwise, should be made upon his life.

CHINA.

Religious Opinions of the Chinese.—The soul,—which they scarcely distinguish from

the body till death, when they consider that there is some kind of *manes* that passes into another state,—is united to good men or beasts, as the person has lived well or ill on earth.

Discouraging with them about the paper which the Chinese burn, with gold and silver leaf on it. The paper, they say, is to represent raiment, and the gold and silver leaf, money; all which, when sent up in flame, are caught by the surrounding spirits. I asked if they thought the spirits had need of clothes, or were delighted by the offering? The reply was, that they did not know. They laughed at it, but said it was the prevailing custom, and therefore observed; magistrates, and the Emperor himself attended to it, and they could not be singular. The reasoning of the Chinese, they said, was not good on that subject, but it was not properly theirs; it was introduced by sorcerers. Kung fu-tsi did not inculcate it. The observances were introduced by Ho-shang, (priests,) against whom they entered into a long declamation, and inveighed against their sloth, ignorance, and uselessness. The professed esteem of my people for Kung-fu-tsi, is unbounded. In reading with me his “four books,” they seem quite enraptured. In his “Ta hio,” or great science, there are but 205 characters. In the comment of his pupil, Ceng cte (Tsang tsi,) who collected his sayings, there are 1546, and to these they give the most unlimited assent, as though inspired of God. There is not in them, they say, one jot or tittle that is erroneous. The very particles, moreover, which, in other books, are mere *expletives*, are here full of meaning; and there is in the reasoning of the philosopher, they affirm, a depth which requires the utmost sagacity to fathom, and a fulness that requires a long paraphrase to unfold.

The “Wan-chang,” or exercises of the literati, at their examinations, consist of a paraphrase on a word or sentence from the “four books.” Their excellence consists in adhering to the idea of the text, and in the goodness of the style. The second class of candidates are examined in their ability to compose odes on given subjects, in which the final syllables rhyme; but each line has, moreover, a certain arrangement of the tones. The third class attend to the general knowledge of the Chinese.

Harvest Moon.—October 4th was a great holiday with the Chinese, on account of the harvest moon, which was this evening full. Thousands bowed down, and worshipped it; presenting, at the same time, offerings of fruit, fowls, wine, &c.

When a person, after death, is removed to his native place to be buried, they carry before the corpse a white flag unfurled, that the

departed spirit may thereby be conducted to the place of burial.

DENMARK.

Extraordinary Heat.—Copenhagen, July 6. We continue to experience an extraordinary degree of heat, with several storms; but they refresh the air only for a few moments. During several days the thermometer in the shade has stood at 27° Reaumur. [92° Fahrenheit.]

Copenhagen, July 13. — *Course of Exchange* on Hamburg, 804 for 100.

Powerful Water Spout.—Copenhagen, July 15. On Wednesday last, in the afternoon in the midst of a storm, we saw a water spout cross the port and pass directly over the battery of the *Three Crowns*; in which it displaced a 36 pounder cannon, to the distance of a foot and a half. The whirlwind lifted up several vessels that were in the ports and greatly damaged them, as well as the roof and windows of the guard house. Three men were wounded. In this water-spout a number of foreign bodies were clearly discerned.

Extreme Heat.—Altona, July 21. We yesterday experienced the most severe heat ever known in this country. The thermometer exposed to the sun, rose to 38 degrees; in the shade it stood at 28°. A storm which took place at night, extended from hence to the village of Schonenfeldt, two leagues distant, where it burnt a farm house to ashes.

FRANCE.

His Holiness: The Pope has been removed, by the order of Bonaparte, from Savona, in the Genoese territory, to Tortona, a strong place of Piedmont. Such an event, at the period of the meeting of the ecclesiastical council at Paris, may give room for various reflections. It is rather singular, that we have heard little farther of the proceedings of this council, than the ceremonies which accompanied its opening. It is probable that it may not have proved quite so complaisant as was expected.

It held its seventh sitting Aug. 6, which is all that the French papers have been allowed to tell us.

French Official Report on the Loss of the Mauritius: Gen. Decaen's Braggings corrected.—Paris, July 4, 1811.

The *Moniteur* report of a council of enquiry into the causes and circumstances of the surrender of the Isle of France, is of considerable length.

It begins by stating the population of that island at 14,000 whites and free negroes, and 60,000 slaves. It then proceeds:—

“General Decaen had been Captain-General of the island, as well as of the adjoining French colonies, since September, 1803. His artillery was numerous, and sufficiently

supplied against an enemy who could not prolong his attacks. Nov. 1, 1810, his total force amounted to about 2,300 men. There were also about 800 national guards scattered over the different quarters of the Island; but of these only a third was able to carry arms.”

After the capture of the Isle of Bourbon, he concentrated his force at Port Napoleon, as the most central and commanding point. It then states the British force employed in the capture at 23,590, of whom 14,850 were Europeans!!

General Decaen, “considering the great inferiority in number of the French troops; the proximity of the enemy, who was only 1,500 toises from a weak line 1,200 toises in length, ill furnished with troops; the new debarkation, which the enemy probably meant to act upon at *Grande Riviere*, 800 toises from a place where he had only 200 men to oppose it; the improbability of sufficiently beating the enemy, to force him to re-embark; and being without provisions and resources; persuaded that he had done all in his power to execute the orders of his sovereign, and preserve untouched the glory and honour of the French name; seeing that by a capitulation he might restore to his country 2,000 brave men, soldiers and seamen, he resolved to demand a suspension of hostilities, and negotiated and concluded a capitulation, Dec. 3.

“General Decaen could not hope to defend the Isle of France, particularly after the capture of the Isle Buonaparte, having at most only 2,000 men to oppose to an infinitely greater number, and being almost without provisions: this want of every thing, the result of imperious circumstances, was not his fault, and could not be imputed to him in any respect.

“That general maintained the colony in a prosperous state, by his cares, and by the encouragement given to the marine under his orders. It may even be presumed, that with less activity and success in his plans against the English, he would have caused them less inquietude, and consequently that they would not have thought of collecting the most powerful means for obtaining possession of an island, from which he incessantly harassed them. In fine, this general had taken good measures, and made wise arrangements, for defending the colony with the feeble means which were at his disposal.

“The council of enquiry therefore think, that the capture of the Isle of France must be imputed to the want of troops, of supplies, and of money, which circumstances did not permit the mother country to send out to it.—(Signed)—Marshal SERRURIER, President. Counts DEJEAN, LAMARTILLIERE, and GASSENDI.”

We particularly request our readers will have the goodness to compare the statements authenticated in this report, with those which we thought it our duty to give from Gen. Decaen's own words, in our last number, page 339. What meant those bravadoes of "*speeches full of fire*," of the French islanders "*seeming to summon by their cries the day of battle, and imploring the enemy to be less dilatory in their attack*;" of the British cruisers "*coming to resign themselves up to the French*;" of the "*arrival of reinforcements of all kinds which the GREAT NAPOLEON had promised them*?"—We give no opinion on the military talents of Gen. Decaen; nor whether he defended his island ill or well; but we say—this is a fair instance in proof that the language of French officers is not to be taken *strictly and verbally*; but that great deductions must be made from the natural and obvious import of the words they employ. In one document the general is sure of defeating his enemies; in the other he has no hopes of defending his island. Happily for him the causes of the loss of the Isle of France are notorious to all the world: he has, therefore, escaped from the usual rewards conferred by his sanguinary master on unfortunate officers; but whether by such braggadocio falsities he has most disgraced himself or his country, let the world judge.

The number of troops engaged in this attack may be seen in our eighth Vol. p. 1391.

Cadastre: Universal Land Tax, Progress of.—In our sixth volume, p. 1009, we communicated what information we had then received on the *Cadastre* or French Domesday Book:—in other words, a general survey of every field in France, for the purpose of laying taxes *ad libitum* on the land; since the duties laid on commerce are reduced to a mere scoff. The convenience to Buonaparte will be, that he can augment this tax *one tenth part, or two tenth parts, &c.* and draw more money from the impoverished payers, yet all the while boast of *not wanting fresh taxes*. If the valuation of the land were honest, and *equitable*, the scheme might not be so injurious; but when the land is valued at its price in 1790, and at its productions when cultivated in the highest manner; what can be expected?—This *Cadastre* is not an invention of the present government of France: the idea originated long before the revolution, with a sect of theoretical statesmen, known under the name of *Economists*; who, though well meaning men, contributed powerfully to the fall of the monarchy, by the prevalence their theories had obtained. A leading tenet of those philosophers was, that agriculture alone was really productive to the state: it followed of course, that the

state was to look exclusively to agriculture for support: the burthen they thus laid inadvertently on what they wished to foster, would not be equally supported by all, unless an actual survey and valuation of all the lands should actually take place. So prevalent were those ideas in France at the beginning of the revolution, that most of the *cahiers*, or written instructions given to the deputies of the national convention by their constituents, contained a recommendation of the *cadastre*. This new system, is to be put in activity in 1813. At that epoch the French system of taxation is, as stated by Mr. Régnaud, to extend to Holland; it may be concluded, therefore, that the whole empire will be under the same regulations.

The following is M. Régnaud's account of the progress made in forming the *Cadastre*:—April 1, 1811, the admeasurement was completed in 5,243 parishes; in the course of the current year it will be likewise completed in 2,000 more parishes. This forms a little more than the seventh part of the territory of France.—The number of parishes in which the lands had been valued, April 1, 1811, was 3,145: that measure will take place in 1700 or 1800 more, in the course of the present year. One hundred and twenty assemblies of *Cantons* had been held in the beginning of 1811. They had proceeded to examine and to discuss the valuation of lands in the several parishes of their respective districts. Those 120 cantons include nearly 1,400 parishes, in which the land-tax for 1812 shall be assessed according to their *cadastre-rolls*. This will do away the disproportion in the assessment which formerly existed between different parishes, and between the inhabitants of the same parish. Formerly the proportion of assessment varied between them, from one half of the income to one tenth, one twentieth, and one fiftieth. Uniformity shall thus be introduced in all the assessments.—For these three years the land-tax has been already assessed in 2,400 parishes, according to the *cadastre-rolls*, formed on valuations made on general surveys: nearly 4,000 *cadastre-rolls* will be put in activity for the year 1812.—The present state of this undertaking, and the labours which will be completed in the course of 1811, will enable me to propose, next year, to your majesty, the first application of the ultimate results expected from the *cadastre*-operation, as affecting the general assessment of the land-tax, to a zone composed of a fraction of each department of the empire. The only thing to be done will be to compare the amount of incomes, as ascertained by the *cadastre*, in the parishes forming part of the zone, with the total amount of the present assessments of those same parishes; and to establish a proportion between those incomes

and the assessments; which proportion must naturally fix the part of his income which each land owner will have to set apart for the payment of the land-tax in the year 1813; and that proportion shall be the same for all.

*Abstract of French Budget for 1811.
Public Debt.*

	Livres.
Perpetual debt	62,300,000
Ditto of Holland	26,000,000
Floating debt	16,300,000
Ditto of Holland	1,200,000

105,800,000

Pensions.

Pensions civil and military ..	10,000,000
Ditto of Holland	3,300,000
Ecclesiastical pensions	28,900,000
Civil list and French princes ..	28,300,000

70,500,000

Services.

Judicial Salaries	27,466,000
Exterior Relations	8,800,000
Interior	60,300,000
Finances	24,000,000
Imperial Treasury	8,400,000
War	280,000,000
Commissariat	180,000,000
Marine	140,000,000
Public Worship	16,600,000
General Police	2,000,000
Expences of Negotiation	8,500,000
Fund of Reserve	22,034,000

Grand Total 954,000,000

Church Book of Charlemagne.—An Evangelistarium or Collection of the Gospels read in the service of the church throughout the year, to the number of 242, written about the year 781, by order of the Emperor Charlemagne and the Empress Hildegarda, has lately been presented by the city of Toulouse to Buonaparte. It was given by Charlemagne to the Abbey of Saint Sernin, at Toulouse, when the emperor was travelling that way. It is adorned with miniatures, interesting, as their authenticity is undoubted, and as they exemplify the state of the arts at the period of their execution. Besides the gospels, it contains an extremely curious calendar, as then used by Christians; with a pascal cycle from 779 to 816. This valuable MS. narrowly escaped destruction in 1793; when it was thrown into a heap of parchments destined to the flames. It was enclosed in a silver case.

Deputation to do Homage to the Roi de Rome.—Legislative body. Sitting of the 25th of July.—The sitting was opened at half-past one. Messieurs the deputies were *en costume*, and a great number of ladies and foreigners filled the public and private tri-

bunes. After the minutes were read, M. le President spoke as follows: "Gentlemen;—The deputation which you commissioned to carry to the *King of Rome the homage of the Legislative Body*, repaired this morning to St. Cloud; none of us could behold without a lively interest this august infant, upon whom so many destinies repose, and whose age inspires the most tender sentiments. We have borne to him all your sentiments, gentlemen, mixing with them those wishes which the love of our own children is calculated to inspire. Madame, the governess, received them, and thanked us in the name of the young prince; doubtless, at the same time regretting that he was unable to join his personal sentiments to those which she expressed to the *Legislative Body*."

Monument at Boulogne.—A very lofty tower is building eastward of Boulogne; it is a kind of column formed of a sort of marble found near Boulogne; and is to be called the Column Napoleon. It is 162 French feet in height; and square. On the sides are two lions of bronze, cast by Houdon, 17 feet in height. In front is a representation in bronze of Marshal Soult presenting the model of this monument to Napoleon in the name of "the Army of the Coast;" the figures are fifteen feet in height. On the sea-front is a representation, also in bronze, of Admiral Latouche Treville, with marine attributes and allegorical figures of prudence and strength. These two bronzes are framed into porphyry. The column is surmounted by three eagles in bronze, cast by Gatti, seven feet in height, and is to be finished with a colossal statue of Buonaparte. It is erected to commemorate the institution of the Legion of Honour, which took place at Boulogne.

Severity against Commerce.—Buonaparte has just published a decree, denouncing the penalty of death against any captain, on board of whose ship any *bills of exchange* upon England, or correspondence with England, shall be found; also against whoever shall draw bills on England.

Marriage restricted.—No young lady possessed of an annual income of or above 6,000 francs, (£250) shall be allowed to marry but with the consent of the French government. This is done with a view of forcing them to marry officers in the army.

Marriage at Years of Discretion.—July 14. At Onéille was lately solemnized a marriage between a counsel, learned in the law, born June 10, 1730, who had long urged his suit *versus* a lady born March 19, 1730, who had equally long *demurred*:—when the compromise of the action was agreed on, their ages united made 162 years.

Aeronaut in Distress.—Madame Blanchard, in one of her late ascents from Paris

with a balloon, was caught in a storm of hail and rain; yet, notwithstanding, she ascended so high, that she was lost in clouds and whirlwinds, and did not alight from her balloon near Vincennes till between six and seven in the morning the day after she arose from Paris. In consequence of the prodigious height to which the balloon ascended, Mad. Blanchard fainted, and continued insensible for some time. Her ascension occupied 14 hours and a half.

Prices of French Wool and Sheep.—The sale at Rambouillet took place June 26, 27. The average price of wool was 4 fr. 98 cent. the kilogram.

Thirty eight rams were sold, including the duties, at 14,770 fr. 37 cent. Average 388 fr. 4.

Last year the medium price of wool was 4 fr. 83 cent. the kilogram: that of rams was 390 fr. 59 cent: and that of ewes was 277 fr. 58 cent.

GERMANY.

Incendiary Villains.—Augsburgh, July 7. —The last fire at Munich, those which have occurred in several other neighbouring parishes, the attempts made to set fire to Passau, which have fortunately been extinguished *five several times*, lead to the opinion that there exists in Bavaria a band of incendiaries, whose purpose is to pillage during such conflagrations. The government has given orders to all magistrates to detect these horrid associates, by all means, and to counteract their designs.

Value of Buildings, Augsburg, July 24. The police has caused all the buildings in this city to be valued, and has lately published the amount; which is 7,370,434 florins.

Extreme Heat.—Augsburg, July, 31. Yesterday afternoon the thermometer [Reaumur's] in the shade, but in a southern aspect, rose to the extraordinary height of 50 degrees, 99½ (Fahrenheit). There was not, at that time, the smallest breath of air; but towards midnight a storm arose in the west, which greatly tempered the air.

Flight of Flamingoes.—Bamberg, July 15. On the 25th of last month towards evening, we were witnesses of the passage of a numerous column of foreign birds, of the most splendid plumage. The last rays of the setting sun added still greater brilliancy to their colour, of which the glowing red dazzled the eye. These birds were nearly equal in size to a swan; their necks were much longer than the neck of that bird, which is a bird of passage, in its wild state. It is likely that this was a troop of Flamingoes; of which kind some have lately been seen in the neighbourhood of Strasburgh. Birds of this species, which inhabit the hottest parts of Africa and of South America, have never before been seen so far north. The extraor-

dinary and long continued heat of the present summer, has no doubt been the means of attracting them into our regions.

* * This is a curious fact in natural history. It justifies the opinion that birds may roam over many degrees of latitude in a short space of time; and that their species may spread into many, and distant countries without difficulty. The instinct by which these Flamingoes were led to seek a congenial temperature in a distant clime, with the cause of their seeking it so far north, deserves the attention of philosophers. There is still much to be learned on the actuating principles of nature, notwithstanding modern discoveries: to this a faithful record of facts, may by accumulation essentially contribute.

Jewish Family Name.—Cassel, July 4. By a decree of this day a peremptory delay of three months only, is granted to the Jews in which to take *Hereditary Surnames*. They are forbid to assemble for the exercise of their worship elsewhere than in the Synagogue; and the inscription of their names in the books of the Synagogue as before ordered is again enjoined under heavy penalties.

Sugar; and Substitutes.—The price of sugar at Leipsick was lately 84 crowns, or 348 francs the quintal; and that of coffee was 22 *groschen*, or three and a half francs a pound. The attempts to obtain sugar from the grape, the beet-root, and other vegetables, which have been so anxiously tried under the direction of Buonaparte, must necessarily fail of their effect. It is true that a certain quantity of sugar may be obtained; but the necessary expence of fuel is so great, as to place the article quite beyond the reach of the middle ranks.

New Causeways.—Hamburgh, July 30. The new Causeway between Wesel and Hamburgh employs 7000 labourers and 1200 carts. In the department of the Upper Ems, the undertaking is nearly finished, for nearly 50 miles. It is proceeding in other districts with great activity. The Causeway from Telgte to Hamburgh will pass for 70 or 80 miles, or more, through a country heretofore impracticable.

New Ink.—An Apothecary at Hamburgh has discovered a method of making ink with vegetables growing in the country, without using gall-nuts and gum-arabic.

Trade in Wooden Clocks: Stagnation.—The trade in Wooden Clocks, which has long been considerable among the Germans, is now completely at a stand. The principal manufactories for this article were established in the Black Forest. The number of master clockmakers was reckoned at nearly 500, each of which with his assistants, was able to make *ten clocks per week*: which produced a total at the year's end of 60, or 70,000 clocks. Some of them were sent as

far as to America. The brothers Falles, of Friedenwalden, in the country of Frustenberg, from a single ambulatory journey which they made in Europe brought home a fortune of 42,000 florins. One of these brothers afterwards went to Constantinople, where the Grand Seignior granted him, by a firman, permission to send his clocks throughout the Turkish Empire, without paying any duties on importation.

Damage by Hail.—Stutgard, Aug. 8. By an official valuation of the damage done to agriculture by the hail which fell June 22 and 30, in the environs of Schorndoff, it amounts to 219,249 florins.

HOLLAND.

Commercial Distress.—Letters received from Amsterdam are filled with complaints of commercial distresses. The stock of sugar in Holland is now almost entirely exhausted, without the prospect of procuring a fresh supply. Sugar, of a very ordinary quality, fetches a price of about 4s. per pound.

HUNGARY.

Gentlemen Robbers in consequence of Gaming.—July 23. Lately was discovered at Pesth, a band of thieves of an unusual description; it was composed of men, by their birth and education, apparently above all suspicion. They took advantage of their ready admission among the fashionables to accomplish their practices. In their possession have been found stores of watches, rings, diamonds, snuff-boxes, false seals, and false papers. One of them was detected by an attempt to sell a pipe ornamented with silver, which was known to belong to a gentleman. They conducted their business in a very orderly manner. They had a treasurer, a book-keeper, &c. and kept a regular account of their receipt and expences; to the value of about 150,000 florins in effects has been found in their hands. The Jews were the receivers (*Anglicè the fences*) and buyers of the stolen property. *The fury of gaming had led these criminals into this additional guilt.*

INDIES, EAST.

Curious Religious Sect.—Dec. 1809. At Covilviley, I made particular inquiry concerning "The Religion of Eight Letters," or, *Ettelutta Vedam*. This religion is so called from a prayer consisting of *Eight Lines*, which I do not fully understand. This prayer is their Shibboleth, by which they recognize each other. They recited to me other prayers, more intelligible, for blessing and protection. Their High-Priest, a Gentoo, comes annually from Kalluvumaley, near Kitaur, in Tinnevely, where a famous temple of theirs stands. In these excursions, he initiates the new brethren and sisters,

who take the oath of secrecy by Perumarel (Vishtnoo), and pay four chuckram. Whoever breaks this oath, is fined or punished. Women assist at their sacrifices as Priestesses. They believe in one only spiritual God, Ramasaumi (Vishtnoo), and hold that all Castes are alike. Accordingly, they keep Love-Feasts, either at home, or in their temples, in the night, whither all Castes, even Bramins, repair; eating together, and concluding their festival with a draught of the strongest spirits they can get. Afterwards, they sleep promiscuously on the ground, and slink away before day-light, carefully burying all the offals, feathers, and remnants of their meal. This sect is considered somewhat in the light of Free Masonry in Europe, and spreads very fast; for, in secret, the Indian is glad to lay aside the irksome regulations of Caste. This sect abhor Idols. They have temples at Kalluvumaley, Odengoody, near Mannapar, Tongamboor, Auticanda, and many other places.

I inspected the temple at Auticanda. It is a little snug square building, in a solitary place, with an altar, but no Idol. On this altar, flowers were scattered, and before the gate, there were two curious pillars, which put me in mind of Jachin and Boaz before Solomon's temple. The origin or source of this sect, will perhaps be discovered at Jagernaut, in the Orissa-country, where all Castes eat publicly together, out of the same vessel, as an eye-witness informed me.

There is another sect, called "The Religion of Five Letters," (*Anjelutta Vedam*;) the members of which worship Shudeley-Mauden, a Boodhoistic dæmon. They seem to deal much in astrology. I did not think it worth my while to inquire into particulars. There is an infinitely greater number of religions in India, than we know of.

INDIES, WEST.

Methodists punished.—J. Wiggins and J. Toland, two preachers of the Methodist persuasion, were convicted at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 30th of May, of preaching without a licence, and after sun-set: they were fined £50 each.

ITALY.

Locusts.—The Roman States were again visited in April last by locusts, which devastated the country for many leagues. For near two months, 6,000 men were employed by the Government in extirpating these insects by means of fire and nets, and burying them in deep pits.

POLAND.

Foreign Coin forbidden.—Warsaw, July 7. A decree has lately been issued, allowing foreign coin to be received no longer than from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1812, at its intrinsic

value; and after that time it will not be received at all. The minister of finances has explained to the public the advantages resulting to those who have taxes to pay, from paying them immediately, while such coin is allowed to be taken; he therefore advises them to take advantage of the benevolent disposition of their sovereign, and to pay their arrears directly.

Extreme Heat: Harvest accelerated.—Warsaw, July 8. According to observations made by the celebrated naturalist, M. Mayer, the heat has not been so excessive for thirty years, as it is this year. It is true, that a heat of 28 degrees [Reaumur] was felt in 1789, 1791, and 1794, but then only for a day or two; while this year it has oppressed us for more than a week. Harvest was begun eight days ago; consequently a month before the usual time. The grain is not prime.

Extreme Heat.—Warsaw, July 22. Since the 19th of this month the thermometer of Reaumur has marked 28° of heat. The water of the Vistula is so shallow, that in several places the river is passed on foot.

PRUSSIA.

Expatriation.—Leipzig, June 1. Here and at Berlin many persons have applied for passports to quit the country and go into Russia. They have solicited passes from the Russian ministers: but there is great vigilance and rigour exercised in Russia with regard to the admission of strangers.

Pearl Fishery.—Berlin, July 13. The fishery for pearls in the rivers of Bohemia has met with considerable success this year; especially in the neighbourhood of Rosenberg and Frauenburg. The river Moldaw yields pearls not surpassed by those obtained in the east. They sometimes are sold as high as 60 florins each.

Jews settled in the Kingdom of Prussia.—Berlin, July 13. The Jews becoming daily more numerous, the government is intent on granting them the same rights and privileges as other citizens; and subjecting them to the same obligations; which is but fair.

New Insurance Company.—Berlin, July 13. This Company is now dissolved, at the request of the stock-holders; and those to whom they owe money are desired to bring in their accounts, as after one year no demands will be recoverable against the Company.

Dreadful Fire.—Königsberg, June 14. At one o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in one of the warehouses, at the left side of the Hurenbrag (a bridge). A few minutes before, several people had passed that way, without perceiving the least symptoms of it. It raged with the utmost violence in a few minutes, as the warehouse contained 400

tons of tar, and an immense quantity of oil, lately imported from Russia. The warehouse was locked at the time. The day-labourers being gone to their dinner several passengers forced the doors open, but could render no assistance. The burning oil streaming out of the house set fire to the Ladeburg; and several barrels of oil, and bales of flax in flames, thrown into the river, set fire to a vessel laden with oil likewise; and caused its destruction. The lives of several people on board of her were lost. The fire engines were brought to the place as soon as possible, but without effect; the flames spread rapidly in all directions, and communicated almost instantly to the Arch-house and the public storehouses near the Hurenbrag. The mass of fire was so immense, the nourishment of the flames so great, that notwithstanding every exertion, no engine could produce the least effect. Several proposals were made to pull the houses down, but buildings of their size could not easily be brought to the ground. The whole of the houses situated near the bulwark of Kneiphthorff became a prey to the flames, which from thence spread through Sadler street. Klapper-wise, and Insel Vendig; thence even the suburb took fire. To increase this dreadful calamity, it happened that temporary warehouses for the annual fair had been erected there; they were pulled down with the utmost expedition, but not in time to prevent some of them from catching fire. The houses at the left hand side of the suburb coming from the Green bridge were also in flames, and from thence the fire spread to Frank street as far as Schnurlingsdem. When the houses near the Green bridge were burning, the city was in the utmost danger: the Bank, the Exchange (built of wood), and the Green Tower caught fire but fortunately our exertions were more successful here. Had the flames spread beyond the Green bridge, the whole of the houses in Kneiphthorff would have been reduced to ashes; in Frank street the fire was subdued, at the house of Mr. Fallier, at Shumlingsdam; it was stopped at the middle of the street: a little farther several warehouses escaped. The houses towards Allstad and Kneiphthorff were caught by the flames, but their entire destruction was prevented by exertions. In the suburbs towards Rodische street at the left, the fire was not extinguished till next day, and the back buildings near Hospital street were likewise on fire.

The number of dwelling-houses completely burnt down:

1 Suburb and different houses adjacent 93	
2 Ditto, back-part	22
3 Klapperwise and Insel Vendig . . .	19
4 Knock street	10—144
	Warehouses 134

Total 278

The amount insured at the different fire-offices is nearly a million of rix-dollars. It is impossible to ascertain the cause of this calamity. During several days the people have been in a state of dejection, and many fled from the city. Most likely it was occasioned by want of caution; but it certainly will cause the ruin of this city, and its respectable inhabitants. The loss of property is estimated in private letters at not less than two millions sterling. An immense quantity of colonial produce and British manufactures is said to have been destroyed, which has excited a suspicion that the fire was the work of French emissaries. It is computed, that it has deprived no fewer than 550 families of their homes, and thrown them upon the world. *The fire still burned, a week after.*

Artificial Manner of making Blood.—Berlin, July 5.—The medical journal conducted by M. Hofeland relates several experiments made by Dr. Grindel to discover a manner of making blood, artificially. He has repeated his attempts *twenty-five times*. The *tenth* experiment succeeded, in the following manner. He mingled and shook together for a long time, one dram and half of the white of an egg, with five ounces of distilled water; to which he added two drams of phosphate of iron, eight grains of carbonate of ammoniac, and ten grains of muriate of soda, or common salt. The mixture was poured into two cylinders of double analytical form; one of them connected with the golden point in —, the other with the golden point in + of a galvanic pile, composed of 160 to 180 plates of copper and zinc. This hypothetical composition of blood, by the operation of galvanism, produced a red liquor resembling blood. In the cylinder on the + the fluid presented three distinct layers, the upper and the lower yellowish, the middle one red. A somewhat powerful shock made the whole liquor take this latter tint. Being left to settle, it separated, as blood does after being taken from the arm; into a kind of lymph and a crassamentum which floated on the surface. The fluid in the cylinder on the — side, had not changed colour; and was, in Dr Grindel's judgment, of the nature of Chyle.

* * * This curious experiment may lead to others more satisfactory. The matters employed, it may be remarked are such as have been obtained from blood; so that it has somewhat the nature of a Synthetical operation. The effect of galvanism deserves notice. It must be repeated many a time and oft, before perfect confidence may be placed in it, or authoritative inferences may be drawn from it.

RUSSIA.

Finances: Census.—The government domains in Volhynia were to be exposed to sale in the beginning of the month. A census has been ordered to be taken of the Russian population. It is to be completed before the 1st of January. The object of the measure is to regulate the imposition of the capitation tax. Those who neglect to give in their names are to pay a double impost, and a fine of 500 roubles. Magistrates failing in the execution of their duty, respecting this business, will be imprisoned one year.

Postage of Letters.—Petersburgh, July 3. The postage of letters in foreign correspondence is augmented 50 per cent.

Extreme Heat—Petersburgh, June 29. The oldest men living do not recollect a heat equal to that which has oppressed us during several days. Reaumur's thermometer has stood in the shade at 28 degrees.

Extreme Heat—Riga, June 29. For sixteen years the heat has not been so great as it is this year. The day before yesterday, Reaumur's thermometer in the shade was at 28 degrees at noon.

SAXONY.

Privileges annulled.—Dresden, May 12. This day terminated, after a sitting of four months and a half, the most important diet, for Saxony, that has been held in modern times. It is decided, that, in future, no privilege, or other exemption from contributing to the necessities of the state, shall be allowed. All citizens shall be rated in proportion to their fortune;—the revenues of their estates, or the agreements and payments to which they are parties. The plan is to be put in execution in the year 13.

Starving Manufacturers.—A Leipzig journal states, that it was ascertained by the diet during its late sitting, that the manufactures of Saxony employed heretofore upwards of 400,000 workmen, who had since dwindled to about *one-fourth* of that number. In June, about 15,000 of these were unemployed, and in a state of starvation; in consequence of Russia having closed her frontiers against goods of foreign manufacture. When these distressed workmen applied to the magistrates for relief, they were recommended to enlist as soldiers.

Excessive Heat.—Dresden, July 28. The heats have been so extreme here, especially on the 16th of this month, that during the manoeuvres of the troops, which took place on the plains between Pilsnitz and Dresden, many soldiers were deprived of all sense and motion; and others were left dead on the spot.

SPAIN.

Booty taken by the Guerrillas.—Salamanca, June 19. According to accounts received by the French, the convoy taken by Mina, on the other side of Victoria, was much more valuable than it was said to be. In money and bars of gold and silver there were 16,000,000 of reals, and in diamonds two millions, with other valuable effects. It is said that the greater part of these riches appertained to Joseph, who, by this unlucky accident, will be the only Frenchman who will depart from Spain poor:—he had taken enough when it was in his power; and had before sent off something to his wife. For particulars of this action, compare p. 345.

SWEDEN.

Hospitals.—In the course of last year the number of persons admitted in the hospitals in this kingdom (excluding Stockholm) was 2,700 sick; of whom were cured 1,954: died 129. The number of syphilitic cases was 1,399.

New Antisyphilitic.—Several German papers mention that Mr. O-beck, a respectable physician of Stockholm, has discovered a new method of curing the most obstinate syphilitic cases, and has submitted his discovery to the Royal College of Medicine, which has approved of it, and has given notice to the apothecaries to provide themselves during summer with stores of the plant known in botany under the name of *chærophyllum sylvestre*; which is one of the principal ingredients in the remedy.

SWITZERLAND.

Avalanche.—At Villeneuve, in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Geneva. The heavy rain that fell during the preceding month, is supposed to have penetrated a part of the mountain in the vicinity of this town, and detached the summit from its base, as large fissures, three yards in width, were observable two weeks preceding. These appearances warned the inhabitants of their danger, and the most wealthy removed their families and effects; and the magistrates, persuaded that the lives of the others were endangered, made such provision for them that they were enabled to follow. A short time evinced the prudence of this measure. On the 14th of June, at mid-day, the atmosphere being remarkably serene and clear, the summit of the Fourches, covered with several hundred trees, suddenly gave way; the concussion was so loud, that the report was heard at the distance of eight miles. The ruins occupy the space of one mile and a quarter, including a part of the town of Villeneuve. At Vevay and Noville, the avalanche had all the effects of an earthquake, the houses being rocked, the earthenware broken, and the furniture displaced,

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

LORD SHEFFIELD'S PRESENT STATE OF THE WOOL TRADE.

Lewes, July 29, 1811.

We had on Friday, a most respectable assemblage of the principal wool-growers and wool-staplers. Every room at the Inn was filled: several of the staplers were from London, Yorkshire, &c. After dinner, the company from the different apartments assembled in the principal room (as many as it could contain) and Lord Shetheld made his annual report from the chair, in the following terms:

"The difficulties I experienced in forming the report on wool, and the woollen manufacture, which I had the honour of submitting to the meeting last year, are greatly increased, and I fear it will prove an arduous undertaking to present a satisfactory statement on the same subject for the present year.

"The continued extravagant conduct of the enemy, infinitely more hurtful to the countries under his protection than it is to us, has greatly deranged trade and intercourse among nations; yet the distress which has fallen on this country, did not arise merely from the efforts of the enemy; much has been done through precipitate and mischievous speculations, as well as by the dissemination of notions, tending to destroy confidence, and to prejudice the credit of the country; for notwithstanding the asserted decay of the woollen trade in consequence of the war, I trust I shall be able to prove that the export of woollens has increased, and that the consumption at home must also be greater than ever it has been. It will be necessary to remark at some length on the enormous importations for several years past of foreign wool, which, not without reason, has occasioned a great degree of alarm among the wool-growers of the united kingdom.

"In January, 1808, the quantity of foreign wool then in England, was smaller than usual; the speculators, some of whom held considerable stocks, purchased every bag as it was offered for sale during that year. Previously to those speculations, Spanish wools sold at the following prices, viz. Leonesas, 6s. 9d.; Segovias, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; and Sorias, 5s. to 5s. 9d.; at a credit of eight months; and in the first six months of 1809, Leonesas rose to 25s.; Segovias, 21s.; and Sorias, 18s. per lb.

"It is said the foreign wools had cost the merchant 10s. per lb. and that they were in the hands of a few men of large capitals.

"Very many who had engaged imprudently in the speculation were ruined; whereas

immense profits were made by those who had purchased at the low prices of 1808, and contrived to sell the whole of their stock at very high prices, and then retire from the market: since that memorable speculation, Spanish wools have declined gradually in price, the manufacturer having no disposition to buy more than his necessities required, which being less than usual, in consequence of a very considerable suspension of the manufacture, and the importation of wool very much greater than at any former period, reduced Spanish wools to their former prices; and in January and February last, the prices were low. Speculation then recommenced. The purchases of prime qualities in the months of May and June last, have been very great, and Leonesas are now sold readily, at from 8s. to 8s. 6d.; but this advance in prime, has not much affected the inferior sorts. Fully two years consumption is said to be on hand, and the price asked for Segovias is 6s.; and for Sorias 5s. per lb.; and not much is sold even at those prices. But as the prime wools are now taken out of the market, and in the hands of those who will not sell at low prices, the manufacturer of superfine woollen cloths may resort to the next or inferior qualities, which probably will raise their price. At this time the manufacturers in Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and their neighbourhoods, are in general employed, and, as it is called, at fair work, on the finest Spanish wools. The consumption of superfine cloths made of that wool has been almost entirely by British subjects, and no considerable quantity has ever been exported to foreign countries. Superfine woollens are actually scarce, in consequence of the late suspension of the manufacture; but there can be no doubt that this manufacture will resume its former flourishing state, while Spanish wool is at its present moderate price.

"The manufacturer laid on his wares as usual, double the amount of the rise in the price of the material. Blue cloth rose to 34s. per yard and upwards; but the extravagant price of Spanish wool, and of the cloth, checked the manufacture. There was much more parsimony in the use of it, and inferior cloths were worn. Now the blue cloths which sold for 34s. are reduced to their former prices, viz. 24s.

"The foreign wool imported in 1810, amounted to 10,931,000 lbs. the greatest importation ever known, except that of 1807. It appears also, that 1,727,000 lbs. of foreign wool has been imported into England in the quarter ending 5th April last, but that quarter falls very far short of the same quarter last year, which was 4,630,416 lbs. It is difficult to ascertain what part of these wools were from France, but it is known that a consider-

able quantity has come from that country.

Prime English sorted wool previously to the speculation, was generally estimated at half the price of the finest Spanish wool, that is, when the latter was selling at 6s. 9d. per lb. the English wool was worth 3s. 4d. but in consequence of the late speculations it sold at 6s. Since the great failures among the wool staplers, comparatively little was sold till lately, when considerable quantities have been disposed of, at prices however much reduced and lower than they have been during several years; prime South Down in the fleece at from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. The principal growers of English wool, not having sold the growth of last year, there must be a large quantity on hand; there is a very lyle, however, in the hands of the manufacturers, who seldom keep any large stock.

"The staplers of English wool, although many of them are very wealthy, few have money unemployed, their capital is not at command, it is partly locked up in the estates of those who have suspended payment or become bankrupts, consequently they have not the means of increasing their stock, and the lack of money obliges many of them to sacrifice the stock they have. Nothing has tended more to cripple and distress this description of persons, as well as many others, than the general withdrawing of discounts by all banks, the result of the publication of the Bullion Committee Report, and the gloom which has operated upon commercial men, has induced them to purchase much more sparingly than formerly.

"As to the state of the woollen trade in Yorkshire, I learn that the stock of unsold goods on hand in the last month, was much greater than usual, that the best sorted English wool, which was lately sold at 5s. 6d. per lb. now sells at 3s. 4d. 6d. and 8d. All the lower sorts are fallen in that district, but as their advance was less, their fall has been comparatively not so great. The best Spanish wool which was once at 15s. and upwards, is now at 7s. But Spanish is by no means a principal part of the wools worked up in Yorkshire.—We are apt to dwell too much on our export trade to foreign countries; the home market, or the supply of the British Empire, infinitely exceeds the foreign demand, and undoubtedly has greatly increased. Exclusive of the consumption arising from an increased population, the circumstance of our having nearly 800,000 men in our armies and fleets, who formerly required comparatively a small part of the woollens now used for those fleets and armies, must greatly encrease the demand for woollens. We have no method of estimating the real amount of the home consumption, but we know it is immense; we therefore are not very essentially dependant upon for-

reign countries for the consumption of our woollen manufactures, and a very great proportion of what appears under the head of exports, is for different parts of the British Empire.

“ The official value of woollen manufactures exported last year, viz. 5,773,214*l.* exceeds in value the exports of the year 1809, by 350,000*l.* and those of that year considerably exceeded the exports of the preceding year.—The average exports of the last 40 years, which includes the most flourishing period of our trade, is 4,662,523*l.* considerably more than 1,000,000*l.* below the exports of last year ; but these, it should be observed, are the official, not the real value: They, however, answer the purpose of comparison. The estimated real value would probably amount to nearly double. I learn also there is no diminution of the exports of woollen manufacture in the first quarter of this year. The exports of cloth to America in the early part of the present year, were very great, probably in the anticipation of the American prohibition being again enforced, but cautious dealers detained their goods which were not ready in time to reach America before the 2d of February, and have them on hand, whilst those who ventured to ship in our ports till the 1st of February, succeeded in having them received.

“ The East and West India demands for woollens are the same as usual, but very little business is doing with Germany, Holland, and the North of Europe. It should be observed, that France at no time took a considerable part of our woollen exports. The average importation of wool in 19 years, ending 1715, was only 869,727*lbs.* and even at that time we considered woollens as our principal and most valuable manufacture. The average importation of eight years, ending 1789 (the commencement of the French Revolution), was 2,660,828*lbs.* The average of eight years, ending 1799, was 4,020,000*lbs.* and the average of eight years, ending 1810 inclusive, was 7,729,929*lbs.* This immense increase since 1789, must of course greatly clash with the essential interests of the landed property of the United Kingdom ; and although the prime foreign wools, viz. Leonesas, even at 6*s.* 9*d.* can hardly interfere with English fine wools at from 2*s.* to 3*s.* yet as a great proportion are the lower wools from Spain and Portugal, which, in consequence of the great failures, have often sold of late for less than the freight and insurance, they not only interfere with the first crosses of the Merino with the British ewes, but also with the prime cloathing wools of English breeds, such as the Hereford and South Down ; and the knowledge of the very extraordinary quantity imported,

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and of the stock of wool in the hands of the growers has prejudiced so much the sale, that the growers seem entirely at the mercy of the buyers ; and the latter are not averse to take advantage of those circumstances, which will tend to keep down the value of wool.

“ As it is now demonstrated that we can raise in these islands, wools as fine and as well adapted to our purposes as those that are imported, it is a highly unprincipled policy to continue an importation which costs us some millions sterling yearly. And at this time when we are necessarily so greedy of revenue, a duty of 1*s.* per pound on foreign wools, would be supported by good principles, and would have produced last year £646,550. One shilling per pound would check the importation of inferior foreign wools, but could not prevent the introduction of the prime Spanish sorts, such as we used to import. The tax would scarcely be felt by those who speculate in that article, and in consequence of the competition the manufacturer would pay little more than he otherwise would do, and as a very small proportion of our manufacture of Spanish wool goes to foreign countries, there can be no objection to the duty on the ground of hurting our export trade. It is a sufficient sacrifice of the landed to the manufacturing interest, to prohibit the exportation of any kind of produce such as wool ; but the admission of all wools without paying any duty, to the great discouragement of the growth of wools in these kingdoms, is a sacrifice of essential interests to foreigners, not to be supported on any principle of justice or policy. The patriotic introduction of Spanish sheep by his Majesty, and by several spirited individuals, has succeeded more rapidly than the most sanguine had expected, and there is every reason to believe, that the Merino wool of British growth, such as his Majesty, Mr. Toller, and other gentlemen have raised, if it were washed and sorted in the Spanish mode, might go to market in competition with the average of the Leonesas or best wools, and the heavy expence of importing wools be saved. The growth of wool of the Spanish breed in England is very encouraging, and tells us that we should persevere in our exertions to improve the form and weight, if we can obtain an adequate price ; and it appears that the fineness of the wool will much more than make amends for a deficiency in the carcass. But these exertions must soon decline, if the wool of every part of the world is to be admitted duty free, the wool grower will be obliged to relinquish his present endeavours to improve the quality of his wool, as he finds he cannot have an adequate price, and of course he will aim at an increased quantity, instead of an im-

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proved quality; and thus we shall relapse into our former slovenly inattention to the character of our wool.—But to return to the causes of the dullness of the wool market, it may be imputed not only to the overstock of foreign wool, but to the general distrust so diligently promoted, to mischievous speculations, and the difficulty in having bills discounted: these have produced many bankruptcies. The scarcity of gold is most erroneously attributed to particular operations of the enemy, to the war, and sometimes to the conduct, highly infatuated, of the American States; but it may in great part be imputed to our own bad policy, the neglect of encouraging tillage, the suffering it to labour under great depressions, permitting the grain of countries comparatively untaxed and untythd, to enter our ports, when the price of grain is too low to pay the farmer his expenses; the allowing millions of acres to lie waste, and, instead of assisting the improvements by premiums and bounties, permitting the money, which might be most advantageously employed in the cultivation, to be swallowed up by lawyers, agents, and the clerks of both houses in soliciting and obtaining separate acts of inclosure. These prevent the growth of a sufficiency of grain, and there is an end to our former export trade in that article, which sixty years ago was very great. It was the deficiency of grain in 1796, far more than foreign subsidies, that drew from this country its gold, and brought on the Bank restrictions in 1797; and from that time to this we have imported on an average yearly to the amount of £7,000,000 sterling; which, added to the large sum we pay for foreign wool, accounts for upwards of £10,000,000 sterling, unnecessarily sent yearly out of this country. In addition to this we have perhaps too largely run into the measure of importing prodigious quantities of articles more than we can re-export, they remain warehoused here, free indeed from duties, but they must be, and are paid for by us, and bills on this country are thus increased. These and the necessary supplies of our army and fleet, sufficiently account for the unfavourable state of exchange. The restoration of confidence is principally necessary to maintain a reasonable degree of commerce. But we may despond of that blessing while we are liable to such mischievous suggestions, that the rental of England, and its produce and manufactures, are dependant on, and must vary with, the price of bullion on the Continent, and on foreign circumstances, a doctrine which can only tend to distress his majesty's government and through it to occasion great confusion and mischief to the country. Too many of us are apt to be misled by insinuations, though superficial, and scarcely plausible, and often mischievously

intended. It is a false notion that this country, till lately, depended on the precious metals for its circulating medium. Our trade would have been much more limited, if we had not had in aid a great paper currency; and if our coin had not found its way to the Continent, I do not know how we should have been able to pay for the immense quantities of grain, wool, and other articles we have imported, and also the freight, or how we could have supplied our armies abroad. The rate of exchange is not affected by the issue of Bank of England paper; and I have little hesitation in saying, that the depreciation of that paper will not take place as long as the immense revenue of this country is received in Bank of England paper at the Exchequer, and the deeming it a legal tender seemed a natural consequence of the restriction.

"I fear some of these details will appear superfluous, but they are necessary to justify and explain some conclusions that I mean to draw from them.

"That the demand for woollens for the home market is not diminished, but probably much increased, and that the export of them is much increased also.

"That comparatively, with the whole amount of the manufacture, the demand for foreign countries with which we are now at war, was not considerable.

"That it is not the decay of the manufacture, or the want of demand for it, but difficulties respecting money and the great stock of wool in hand, that occasion the debasement in price.

"That speculations in foreign wools, and the extravagant variations of price, have deranged the trade and manufacture of that article; but those wools being now reduced to their former price, and the manufacture of them being principally for the home market, there is little doubt of its being restored to its former state.

"That the staplers of English fine wools have greatly suffered by these speculations, by the distrust arising from erroneous notions, and by the difficulties of obtaining discounts.

"That the sale of fine English wools is greatly prejudiced by an immense importation of foreign wools, particularly of inferior sorts, and by the distressed state of the staplers.

"That the scarcity of gold is not to be attributed merely to the war, to the particular conduct of the enemy, nor to the hostile and unfriendly conduct of the American States, but in a great degree to bad policy in our interior management.

"That through the want of a due encouragement of agriculture and the cultivation of waste lands, this country has paid, during the last 15 years, considerably more than £10,000,000 sterling yearly, for grain

and wool, which might have been raised in the United Kingdom.

"That the great import of grain in 1796, occasioned a drain of gold, much more than foreign subsidies, and in a great degree brought on the Bank restriction in 1797, and that the value of grain imported in the years 1800 and 1801, amounted to £19,000,000 sterling.

"That large quantities of gold coin are not necessary to commerce, as appears from the example particularly of Holland and Scotland, which countries had a very small quantity of coin in their most flourishing state.

"That the restoration of confidence is more wanted than any other circumstance to promote the woollen manufacture.

"The want of opportunity for enquiry and information, often renders us liable to admit fallacious opinions and suggestions. If the positions I have stated for your consideration, should assist you in the investigation of a subject so very interesting to the country, it will afford me great satisfaction. My wish is, that we may not be led away by incorrect notions of the causes of the difficulties that have occurred. If we see distinctly how they arise it will prove less difficult to obviate them.

"I now come to the most disagreeable part of my report; the statement of the low prices lately given for fine English wools.

"Hereford fair, the first of this month, was very ill attended, and the several sorts of wool were sold at prices very considerably reduced; the finest wools sold from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4½d. which is nearly one-third less than the price of last year, but very little was sold. There was no demand for the inferior wools; sufficient business was not done to enable the price to be stated, but every thing sold very ill at that fair.

"At Ross Fair, on the 20th instant, as in most other places, little has been done, the best Ryeland sold at from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6½d.; 3s. was refused for Anglo-Merino wool, which was sold last year at 5s.; and at Coleford Fair, remarkable for fine wool, the prices from last year were greatly reduced, and some was sold as low as 2s. 1d. per lb. It is the opinion however, that wool will rise, as in Gloucester and other parts, there are very little fine wools on hand, and a great demand for fine cloths at present.

"Shropshire wools are selling from 1s. 6d. to 2s. in the fleece; these are not much more than half the price they sold for during the speculation.

"In the neighbourhood of Bristol, in the beginning of this month, South Down sold for 2s. to 2s. 3d. Dorset, Devon, &c. 1s. to 1s. 6d., long wool 9d., and little was disposed of. These very low and discouraging prices, of course, prevented the owners of the

wool from selling; but Spanish wools are the great article for sale in that district, and its price has already been stated: some English Merino wool, washed, sold in Bristol at the very low price of 4s.

"At Dorchester fair, in Oxfordshire, South Down wool, certainly of an indifferent quality, sold for 1s. 6d. per lb., the same as sold last year for 2s. 5. The wools of Wilts. and Berks, from 1s. to 1s. 1d.; one lot of coarse Leicester and Gloucester cross at 11½d., and some Spanish lambs' wool for 4s., but almost the whole of the wool offered for sale, notwithstanding the depreciation in price, was sold. The farmers being aware of the utility of the fair, are determined to support it.

"The Thetford fair was numerously attended, little business was done in the room; but there was an evident desire in the buyers to purchase privately the best wools at from 20d. to 25d. Some were sold at those prices, but a rise was expected, and the farmers shewed little disposition to sell at these low rates.

"At Ashford fair in Kent (not long established), there was nothing done in South Down or fine English wools. The demand and value is rising considerably.

"In Suffolk, only 1s. 6d. per lb. is talked of for Norfolk and South Down wools; but it is only little farmers that have sold any. The great farmers consider the price unsettled, and the demand so trifling, that they do not sell at all.

"In parts of Staffordshire, where wool is grown about the quality of untrinded Herefordshire, and full as good as the South Down, some has been sold at 2s., and 2s. 1d. about a third less than last year.

"I learn that the great sale for wool in Ireland was not to take place till the 23d, of which we could not yet have any account; but it is expected there will be a ready demand and good prices, at least for the best lots. The prices of the common cloathing wools of an inferior quality, have been from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., and from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. for wools of the first cross between Wicklow and South Down: so much has the native breed been improved by crossing with South Down rams.

"I have confined myself, principally, to the fine cloathing wools, but as to the low-priced English wools, I understand they have been bought up in many parts of the country as freely as usual.

"With a view of obtaining the best information in my power, I have engaged in a very extensive correspondence, and I have collected a great number of the best documents that could be acquired; I have not made use of any information but that on which I was satisfied I might depend, and the authorities are as respectable as any pos-

sibly can be. I have examined with great care all the details, and I have made a selection of what appeared consistent, and what I conceived might be useful, both to the buyer and the seller. The information I have received, shews that so little business has been done, that no fixed price can be stated. In many parts the dealers had not come into the country as usual, but the price is certainly rising, and considerably; and it is a general opinion that it must and will speedily rise higher, and that credit is in a considerable degree re-established. There is an expectation that some ports, which are now shut, will be open to us, and that when the check which has taken place in consequence of the late derangement is at an end, the wool will be required at its former prices. It is known that until very lately, no wool was sold except by the necessitous, that the wool staplers have supplied the manufactures from their old stores, which must now be much exhausted; that the manufacturer draws his supplies monthly, and sometimes weekly, and seldom has any large stock in hand; and it is well known that the embarrassment of the staplers is greatly increased by the difficulty of obtaining discounts; that under these circumstances the growers of fine wools, in all the principal districts, had no expectation of a sale at present, the price being so inadequate to its value, that they concluded on keeping it, perhaps, till the two years stock, supposed to be in hand, is exhausted. The fair at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, where inferior wools were sold, is the only exception that has come to my knowledge.

"It is the opinion of many, that there is no more wool now in the hands of the growers than there used to be in those of the staplers; but I conceive it probable that the late good prices for fine wools may have increased the growth of them considerably, and that if the legislature should not give the country that protection to which it is entitled, by adequate duties on the import of foreign wools, it is certain that such immense importations must utterly put an end to the growth of fine wools in the United Kingdom.

"As to the price that should be accepted for our wool, it is very difficult to give an opinion. I have stated all the facts that appeared to me worth the attention of the meeting, and notwithstanding the home consumption and the exports are both increased, perhaps in consideration of the state of the trade, and the market being overstocked with foreign wools of all kinds, it may be advisable to take from 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb. for the best South Down; and this reduction I am sure is full as much as the times require."

The meeting appeared very much satisfied with the report. Lord Chichester proposed the health of Lord Sheffield, and the thanks

of the company, for the useful information and comprehensive view he had given of the whole subject; observing, that without the advantage of the information Lord S. had yearly communicated to the meeting, they should have been under great difficulty to form a conjecture of the real value of their wool, and of the state of the trade. The wool buyers acknowledged the fairness and correctness of the statement; they said they had suffered so much, that the trade could not afford even the reduced prices proposed by his Lordship, and they alluded to the non-importation law of the American States.—Lord Sheffield insisted that the home consumption and the export trade being both increased, there was no ground for a reduction of the price given of late years for the South Down wool, except that of the market being overstocked with foreign wools. That the reduction he proposed was from 10d. to 1s. per lb. nearly a third; and that previously to the late speculation, the best had sold at 3s. 3½d. per lb.; that the manufacture had been raised upwards of a third per yard, but that the average between the low and the high prices did not justify a rise of more than 1s. 8d. per yard; that he was satisfied that if a non-intercourse with the American States should continue for a time through a partiality for France, or the wrong-headedness of a party in the American States, it will not be general. The people of that country will not go naked through their affection to the French, or enmity to this country; and whatever they can pay for will find its way to them, and if they do not take any thing from us this, they will another year, and thus, on an average, it has always been found they have taken nearly the same quantity. It does not appear that they can get cloathing from any other country at present, nor will it be possible for them, for a long time, to manufacture sufficiently for themselves; and this is most certain, that they cannot get payment for their produce or merchandize but through this country, and that the United Kingdom can get every article of the American States' produce or merchandize, full as good and as cheap from other countries. Lord Sheffield added, that at all events, it would be advisable to keep the wool if they could not get 2s. 3d. for the best lots.

The evening passed in great harmony; the buyers and sellers seemed well satisfied with one another, but very little business was done. A very considerable quantity had been sold before the fair at 2s., and for some lots 2s. 3d. has been given.

P. S.—Little business has been done at the other fairs which have taken place since the Lewes fair.

At Colchester, only 21d. per lb. was offered for the best samples of Norfolk and South

Down wools; and those pretty good sold at 19d.

The combination of the jobbers against the wool fairs, it is believed, will not ultimately succeed; and although they take every advantage of the times, and avail themselves to the utmost of all the fallacious reports respecting the decay of trade, and difficulties respecting money, the price of fine British wools is actually rising; and when the wool of the needy who are obliged to sell is worked up, without doubt, an adequate price will be given for wool. The import of Spanish wool will be this year comparatively inconsiderable. Confidence between bankers and their customers begins to be restored; fairer prospects seem to open themselves, and in the mean time the stock on hand is necessarily on the decrease.

The wool grower seems disposed to take nearly one-third less of the prices of late years for his wool, and the wool buyer seems highly unreasonable in expecting a greater reduction.

It may be farther remarked, that such is the prejudice and indiscriminating ignorance of the manufacturer, that he is now daily buying inferior Spanish wools, by no means equal to fine English wool, at very superior prices to what he will give for the English.

We have not received the details of the sale of wool by auction in Dublin last month, but we learn that Colonel Hardy's wool sold as follows:—

Prime Merino Wool	6 3
Two Dips Merino, one South Down 3 7	
Pure South Down	2 4

And we understand that some pure Merino sold as high as 12s. 3d.

Increased Value!—The Sun inn at Biggleswade, with 30 acres of land, which was recently advertised for sale by auction, was lately disposed of at the sum of £7850. A farm of 100 acres, in the neighbourhood, was on the same day sold for near £9000.

Progress of Toleration.—The following articles are extracted from the *Annual Register* for 1767:—"At Croydon Summer Assizes, 1767; John Baptist Malony was tried for unlawfully exercising the functions of a popish priest, and administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to divers persons, after the manner of the Church of Rome; when he was found guilty, and received sentence of perpetual imprisonment."—"On the 20th of December, 1767, prayers were read in all the popish mass-houses throughout Ireland, for His Majesty King George III. Queen Charlotte, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family; being the first time the Royal Family of England have been prayed for in this public manner by the papists in Ireland, since the Revolution in 1688."

Roman Antiquities discovered.—A labouring man, lately ploughing a field at Bognor, near Petworth, found the plough obstructed by a heavy stone; he obtained assistance and removed it; it is of marble, and beneath it is a flight of steps of the same material, leading to a large arched passage, where they discovered an entire Roman Bath, with tessellated pavement, in perfect preservation. The bath is of an hexagonal form, surrounded with seats, in the centre is a metallic pipe; the bottom of the bath is about two feet below the pavement, and five feet wide; the tessellated floor is beautifully wrought. In digging further, they found a dolphin and various other antiquities of the most costly materials. It is supposed to be the remains of a Roman Palace. A Roman road has been discovered leading through the field, and it is supposed to extend much further; but is not at present suffered to be explored. A gentleman in the vicinity has an ancient MS. which particularly speaks of this place, and many attempts had been made to discover it, before it was so fortunately accomplished by accident. In this manuscript many other curiosities are spoken of, which are expected to be discovered on a further exploration. Persons from all round the vicinity have been to examine the place. A very considerable sum had been offered for the field on a speculation, but refused.

Legal Profits!—It is affirmed that Mr. Garrow, the counsel, lately received fees of fifteen guineas each, on 350 briefs, all arising out of six special jury causes, and the whole of these were confined to the failure of one banking-house—the perusal of one brief only, therefore, saved him the trouble of reading all the rest.

Bank Notes.—The amount of notes of the bank of England in circulation on the 6th of July, 1811, as laid before parliament, was as follows:

Bank notes of 5l. and upwards..	£13,988,710
Bank post bills	938,060
Bank notes under 5l.....	7,396,770

Total£22,323,540

The amount in circulation on the 13th of May, a week after, was as follows:

Bank notes of 5l. and upwards..	£14,969,300
Bank post bills	1,007,390
Bank notes under 5l.....	7,588,700

Total.....£23,565,390

Warehouse Room scarce: Rent of Premises.—The Commercial Dock Company have agreed to let for two years to the West-India Dock Company, at the rent of £50,000, a part of the premises at the Commercial Dock.

Royal Dormitory at Windsor.—Previous to the death of the Princess Amelia, it had been the wish of his majesty to have a burial place for the royal family; and after consulting with James Wyatt, Esq. the king's surveyor-general, and several other architects on the subject, Cardinal Wolsey's tomb-house was fixed upon for a vault. Since November 1810, workmen have been busily employed in this building, and it is now in such a state of forwardness, that the public may be enabled to form a just estimation of the grandeur and extent of this royal sepulchre. It is built after the manner of the Egyptian vaults, being 100 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and 14 feet in depth. In a recess, at the end of this vault, is intended to be deposited the remains of their present majesties; and along the passages are ranged repositories for the future kings of England. On each side are erected four tiers, divided into eight compartments, making, in the whole, seventy two depositories for the royal family and the children of the royal blood. It is to communicate with the choir of St. George's chapel, and to be built of Bath free-stone, after the gothic order of architecture. Over this spacious tomb will be erected a chapter house for the Knights of the Garter, arched over with a ceiling of fine wood work. As soon as it is completed, the body of the Princess Amelia will be removed into this royal sepulchre.

Mining. Dreadful Accident.—A few days since, at the Hotwells, Bristol, the men employed in blasting the rocks blew up several mines in succession; but one of them missing fire, they conceived that the failure was occasioned by the touch-hole being too small. They accordingly determined to enlarge it, by chipping away the sides with a steel instrument; in doing which they imprudently neglected the precaution of wetting the charge, and a spark unfortunately falling into the chamber, the powder exploded instantly. Of the two men at work, one had his skull fractured by a fragment of rock, and his companion had also his skull fractured, and a hand shattered to pieces.

Silver Tokens.—A society in Bristol are now issuing silver tokens of the value of twelve pence each, to remedy the inconvenience arising from the scarcity of change. They are of equal fineness with bank of England tokens, and are neatly struck with the "*Bristol Arms*" on the one side, and on the reverse, "*For necessary Change. Bristol Silver Token. 12 (pence) 1811.*" A meeting is advertised to be held at Birmingham, for a similar purpose.

IRELAND.

Gold and Bank Notes.—Gold is not universally demanded by the landlords in the north of Ireland, as appears from the following address to Mr. A. Hamilton Rowan:—

"We, the tenantry upon your estate in the county of Down, beg leave to return our most grateful thanks for your very kind and liberal conduct towards us, in having voluntarily, and without any solicitation on our parts, taken bank-notes in payment of our rents at full value, at a time when they were at a very great discount; for which we beg you will accept this public acknowledgement of our thanks, and we hope other landlords will follow your noble example."

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

London, August 12, 1811.

SIR,—As the nominal price of gold and silver very much influences that of every other commodity, I am surprised that few or no periodical publications, record their rise and fall.

I have sent you the present prices with their difference from those fixed at the Mint; should you think proper to insert these, I will, from time to time, acquaint you with any variations that may take place hereafter.

	Per Ounce		
	£.	s.	d.
Market Price of Standard Gold...	4	13	6
Mint.....Ditto.....	3	17	10½
Higher than the Mint Price.....	0	15	7½
Market Price of Sterling Silver...	0	6	4
Mint.....Ditto.....	0	5	2
Higher than the Mint Price.....	0	1	2

Pure Virgin Gold.....	5	2	0
Pure Virgin Silver.....	0	6	10

The above prices are what the gold and silver smiths of London pay to the refiners.

N. B.—The last rise in the price of gold, was two shillings per ounce, and took place April 22, 1811.

The last rise in the price of silver, was one penny per ounce, and took place August 3, 1811.

August 17.

A variation has taken place this day in the price of gold of which the present price is

Market Price of Standard Gold...	4	15	4
Mint.....Ditto.....	3	17	10½
Higher than the Mint Price.....	0	17	5½

Pure Virgin Gold.....	5	4	0
Rise in Price.....	0	2	0

August 23.

Another rise has taken place this day:

Market Price of Standard Gold...	4	17	2
Mint.....Ditto.....	3	17	10½
Higher than the Mint Price.....	0	19	3½

Pure Virgin Gold, £s. 6s.

Silver remains as it was.

B. S.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, August 27, 1811.

Intercepted Letter from General Belliard to Joseph Buonaparte dated Madrid, May 4, 1811:—
“Sire.—Every thing leads us to hope that the journey of your Majesty will be fortunate, which affords me the greatest satisfaction; I hope your Majesty will quickly return to your capital. Since the departure of your Majesty, we have been ill off in regard to subsistence; IN APPEARANCE WE DO MUCH, THOUGH IN REALITY, NOTHING. I, nevertheless, trust that the means we are about to adopt, will relieve us from that state of misery in which we are. All feel the absence of your Majesty, and I more than all the rest. I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect, &c. A. BELLIARD.

That events circle till at length they reach that retribution which requires men for their doings, has been an opinion held by many of the great and wise; while others have thought that one of the strongest arguments for a future state of retribution, is the absence of that requital which evil deeds frequently elude. Perhaps it may be said, that as many deeds which we deem good, are really evil, because they neither originate in good intentions, nor terminate in lasting benefit, so many deeds which we abhor as evil, have a kind of relative goodness, because they prepare the way for the introduction of a better state of things. Good parents may have bad children; bad parents may have good children. When speaking of the child, the world attaches somewhat of a reflection, whether good or bad, to the memory of the parent. If this be true, of domestic relations it is much more true of political events: from some of the most alarming we have seen extensive advantages issue: from some of the most pleasant we have witnessed distressing consequences. It would give us infinite pleasure, were we gifted with the predictive spirit to anticipate that happiness which we trust is in reserve for this nation, behind the dark cloud which at present overshadows it;—so far, we presume, we may hazard the expression of our convictions, as to declare, that in our opinion the point of time on which depended our ruin or our safety is past. We conceive that the firmness of Britain in refusing to be deluded or trampled on by the Tyrant of the continent, has partly met with its reward.

We conceive that the pressure on the continent, is nearly at its depth. Our OBERVANDA EXTERNA contains several instances of the inhabitants in different countries being reduced to distress; and forward, or forced to quit the land of their nativity. Can this spirit be considered as other than the result of a state of suffering? can it long continue, without producing fearful consequences, this

alienation of mind? Is it impossible, that an example of insubordination being set, it should spread throughout Europe, as it has throughout Spain; and, at length, the scenes witnessed in the peninsula, should be repeated on the continent? This hint, we confess, startles us; but we stun our conceptions rather than satisfy them, by recollecting the necessity, if such be the plan of Infinite Wisdom, that the wheel should “come full circle;” and that the end will crown the work.

We believe that we may congratulate our countrymen, on the return of confidence between this country and Russia. Certain it is that several (12) ships laden with hemp from that country, have been entered at the Custom House within a few days; that the officers, clerks, &c. work double tides, we mean from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 in the evening; and that these same vessels are to be re-laden for Russia, with British commodities: one merchant only, ships to the amount of a MILLION sterling. The cargoes are not to be landed at Riga; but they have liberty to touch at Gottenburgh, where nothing that will take place will be misunderstood: a more favourable admission can hardly be expected. By the bye, report says, that Riga has lately been stored with several ship-loads of ammunition, lead, and muskets from the river Thames. Who shipped those stores? who ordered their destination? and why? These questions imply that this little island, after so many years of dismay and destruction, is the very storehouse of Europe, for articles of the first necessity. We might, indeed, have particularized a ship load of Manchester goods, another of broad cloth, two of coffee and sugar, &c. &c. among the million commissioned; but “a word is enough to the wise.” And because a word is enough to the wise we forbear from saying all that our intelligence would justify: we should be sorry to see certain intentions impeded by premature publicity. Might we credit accounts received by way of Malta, Russia and Turkey have made peace: to say they have made peace exceeds our power; but that we have strong hopes of such an accommodation is certain. The war between them languishes: both parties discern their true interest: they wish they were not at war: in what will such sentiments issue?

Denmark follows Russia, of course: yet with this difference, our last accounts from Russia left the exchange rising from 11 to 15: but the paper of Denmark is sunk from 500 to 800; in exchange with Hamburg.

Sweden thinks but dares not speak.

France is the leading object of attention, at present. The public have done justice to our endeavours to render certain abstracta

of our national accounts, intelligible : but with shame we confess, that after having inspected, considered and re-considered the accounts * of the French finances which fill 36 sheets in the *Moniteur*, we are unable to comprehend them. We console ourselves by the knowledge that one of our first financiers was as much puzzled with them, as we were, that after having pored over them till his eyes were dim, he was obliged to give it up. A paper containing an analysis of them has been promised to the *Panorama*, by a very intelligent accountant ; but all we have been able to obtain from him as yet is comprised in these words. " There are four lines which state the expenditure of *four hundred thousand livres* : there are four others which state in the Treasury *two bad farthings* : and a *blunder of a halfpenny* in an account of millions ; which is carried to both sides, Dr. and Cr."

It seems, from so much as has hitherto been deciphered, that the taxes in France are failing. The postage of letters, for instance, has been doubled : therefore, the produce, which was 6, should be 12 : it is not 8. The duties on exports are null ; and to force an exportation the despot has lately had recourse to meretricious arts, in the licence way. It is thought that those who have honestly purchased these licences, will not really profit by them : but those who have sent over *extremely valuable commodities* enclosed in firkins of butter, or the interior of old cheeses, will find their account in their *déloganté* ! A great number of French books are arrived : sundry French bankers are arrived : several adventures are consigned : but opinions are at present adverse to the admission, that the French will gain any thing by the experiment : unless the goods sent were worth nothing at home.

Bonaparte is endeavouring to cajole the Americans, by releasing their vessels : he actually has released to the amount of 100,000 dollars ; and has retained to the value of only 40,000,000 dollars. He wishes not merely to embroil America with England ; but to provide against the contingency of America being the *only country which will furnish him naval stores*. We conjecture that the emperor and king has found his conclave of churchmen, as obstinate as so many Jews : he failed when pitted against the Sanhedrim ; he will fail, if we rightly augur, when opposed to the Reverend Fathers of the Council.

The Pope is harshly treated.

The *Moniteur* has denied the authenticity of the Duke of Cadore's letter to Russia, in

* One of the most remarkable articles is " Pensions aux Bourbons 150,000 fr."

such a manner as becomes a strong argument for its authenticity. We have expressed ourselves dubiously : this contributes to turn the scale.

French troops are certainly assembling in the North of Germany, and opposite to Poland, in great numbers : their master wishes Spain were subdued ; and then—

Spain is a scene of devastation, and blood. The French generals who assembled to oppose Lord Wellington, and relieve their heavy artillery at Badajoz, have re-inforced that city ; and have again dispersed. King Joseph has returned to Madrid ; and sanguine politicians *do say*, to be driven thence, by British troops : this would imply greater weakness in the French armies, than meets our conjectures ; though we know that they perish by unheeded thousands.

The Spanish colonies are sufferers by the same scourges : opposition of interest extends the empire of sudden death, to parts where his bloody ravages were formerly unknown ! What prayers can they offer for the welfare of Bonaparte ?

In Britain we are safe, at present ; and, those who profess information, are hopeful as to the future. We rejoice in this ; we are no strangers to the difficulties under which the commercial world labours ; we are mistaken if the Bank be *increasing* its discounts, for London : we observe several resolutions in distant counties to discourage country bank paper. They are not *very* necessary ; for we speak confidently when we say, that country banks, of unquestionable stability, which used to keep £50, or 60,000, in circulation, have at this moment scarcely *one-tenth* part of those sums out, in their paper.

His Majesty continues to be heavily afflicted by his disorder : his strength abates. We most loyally sympathize with his sufferings ; but we know that no earthly power is immortal.

We close this report on present appearances by stating, as the result of the late session of parliament, the following proportions of Acts, &c. passed during their meeting :

The number of public general acts is ...	128
— local and personal acts to	
be judicially noted	221
— local and personal acts not	
printed	74
Total	423
1. Of these for the management of the revenue, of trade and navigation, of the army and navy, about	66
2. Roads and bridges ; to improve old, to form new canals ; &c., about ...	67
3. Inclosures and allotments of lands ; to authorize, amend, finally settle, &c. about	71

4. Inclosures of merely local importance, not printed as acts, about 64
 5. To rebuild churches, to dispose of church lands, and other matters affecting the church, about 33
 6. For improvements in towns, watch rates, paying rates, &c. about 21
 These are distinct from those most important acts: for the administration of royal authority, and care of his majesty's person, &c. during his illness.—The act for taking account of the population of Great-Britain—the bank-note bill, &c. &c.

We can do no better on this occasion, than refer back to our sixth volume, page 800, &c. for the sentiments with which the analysis of these labours fill us. We still continue to meet the pressure of the times with spirit; to improve our country by bringing waste lands into cultivation; to render various parts of it more accessible; to perfect the communications already in activity; to contribute to personal comfort and security; and to form the whole empire into one family, by facilitating reciprocal intercourse, and strengthening the common weal by uniting the power of its parts. We shall have occasion to reconsider some of these articles; and, therefore, can do no more at present than express our hearty approbation of the regulations appointed to promote and encourage these beneficial regulations.

**BIRTHS MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,
 BETWEEN THE 20TH OF JULY, AND 20TH OF
 AUGUST, 1811.**

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—Mrs. Butt, Middle Temple.—In Great George Street, the Lady of Edward Fawkes, Esq.—At High Legh, the Lady of George Legh, Esq.—At Highwood Hill, the Lady of W. Anderson, of Russell Square, Esq.—Mrs. Browne of Russell Square.—The Lady of T. R. Andrews, Esq.—At Worthing, the Lady of Major Gen. Jones.—At Richmond, the Lady of Daniel Wilnick, Esq.—At Stoke near Plymouth, Mrs. Montague Wynyard.—In Woburn Place, the Lady of Henry Downer, Esq.

Of Daughters.—At Poynings, in Sussex, Hon. Mrs. Holland, wife of Rev. Dr. Holland.—In Great Ormond Street, the Lady of Thomas Langston, Esq.—Mrs. I. H. Brune, of St. Mary-Axe.—At Clay Hill, Beckenham, the Lady of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.—The Lady of Richard Ahmuty of Saville Row, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D. D. head master of the free grammar-school, Manchester, to Felicia, third daughter of Wm. Anderton, Esq.; of Wake Green, near Birmingham.—At Knole, in Kent, by special licence, the Earl of Plymouth, to Lady Mary Sackville, eldest daughter of the Duchess of Dorset.—Hon. Frederick Major Howard, third son of Earl of Carlisle, to Miss Lambton, only daughter of late Mr. Lambton, M. P.

for Durham. The ceremony took place by special licence at the house of the bride's mother, Lady Ann Wyndham, in Curzon-street.—Joseph Browne Wilkes, Esq.; of Dartford Kent to Mrs. Croft, of Montague-street, Russell-square, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Buckworth, Esq.; of Spalding, Lincolnshire.—At Tring, Herts, J. Duncombe, Esq., of Pot-Ash-House, in that parish, to Miss Stockley, of Wingrove, Bucks.—At Westham, Essex, Mr. Henry Courteney, master of the academy at Stratford, to Miss Charlotte Bridge, daughter of Mr. Samuel Bridge, late of Thaxted, Essex.—Lieut.-Col. Adam, son of Wm. Adam, Esq.; M. P. to Miss Thompson, only child of the late Stephen Thompson, Esq.—Capt. G. Pigot, R. N. to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Col. Bayard, of Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park.—Thomas Leventhorp, Esq.; of Woburn Place, wholesale stationer in Aldgate, London, to Mary, second daughter of Rev. Wm. Coilett, rector of Swanton Morley, in Norfolk.—At Totteridge Park, Herts, Major Denshire, of 7th Hussars, to Miss Webb.—At St. Martin's Strand, Mr. T. Bowman, coachman to the Equerry of the Queen's Household, to Mrs. J. Milton, of Tewin, near Hartford: the bride is possessed of a fortune of £3000, and an annuity of £50. per annum.—At Colchester, C. F. Charleton, Esq.; paymaster of the Northumberland militia, to Jane, youngest daughter of A. Campbell, Esq.—George Whitaker, Esq.; of Pembury, Kent, to Miss Welter, of Sale, Norfolk.—At St. Thomas's, Southwark, Matthew Rowe, Esq.; Ensign in the Cambridgeshire militia, to Miss Boone, eldest daughter of late Thomas Boone, Esq.; of Sunbury, Middlesex.—Rev. George Wilkins, curate of Hadleigh, sett off on a matrimonial expedition for Greta-green, with Miss Hay, the fair daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hay Drummond, rector of that parish.—A servant being sent in pursuit through Bury to Newmarket, told so fast that his horse dropped down dead at or near the latter place, without overtaking the fugitives.—Joseph Webster, Esq.; of Sutton Coldfield, to Maria Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Payne, Esq.; of Tempsford, Bedfordshire.—At St. Neots, Rev. R. Gee, M. A. Fellow of Catharine hall, and domestic chaplain to Lord Heathfield, to Miss Billet, of Upper Baker Street, London, eldest daughter of the late Edward Billett, Esq.; of St. Neots.—Thomas Anderson Rudd, Esq.; Major of the Bedfordshire regiment of militia, to Frances, eldest daughter of Leonard Hampson, Esq.; of Luton in the county of Bedford.—Rev. Wm. Head, rector of Northborough, Northamptonshire, to Miss Margaret Garner, of Peterborough.—Mr. C. C. Holland, merchant, of Beccles to Caroline Rachael, youngest daughter of late Rev. Michael Driver Mease, of Halesworth.—Mr. George Maxwell, son of Mr. G. Maxwell, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Warwick, daughter of Mr. Warwick, farmer, of Stanground, near Peterborough.—At Swineshead, Mr. Edward Staines, to Mrs. Susan Northin.—The bride is in the condition of being able to use the celebrated couplet,

“If I survive,
 “I will have five;”

the present being her fourth husband.—At Bec-

cles, Lieut. Col. Jones, of 5th regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Matilda, second daughter of the Rev. Bence Bence, Rector of Beccles.

DEATHS.

Died, on Friday, the 26th of July, to the inexpressible grief of a numerous circle of friends, in her 69th year, at the residence of Sir William Skeffington, bart. in Beaumont street, Devonshire place, Catherine Josepha, Lady Skeffington, after a lingering indisposition of five years, which she bore with meekness, fortitude, and resignation. Few minds were more liberally endowed by nature, or more highly embellished by cultivation. Although perfection be not within our reach, yet she certainly made as near approaches to that state, as could be attained by human nature; being a truly Christian character, it is scarcely requisite to add, that, as a wife, a mother, and a friend, few ever yet surpassed her. Sir William and his son are inconsolable.—*Marquis Townshend*, suddenly at Richmond. His titles were, Marquis Townshend, Earl of the county of Leicester, Viscount and Baron Townshend, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton. He was born April 18, 1753. He had but recently succeeded to the Marquisate, but had long enjoyed the honours of the peerage, having succeeded his mother as Baron de Ferrars of Chartley so long since as Sept. 14, 1770; and being created Earl of the county of Leicester May 18, 1784. Family afflictions of a peculiarly painful nature are supposed to have contributed to hasten his death. The marquis was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge. He is succeeded in his hereditary titles and estates by his son George, Earl of Leicester, and Baron Chartley, with whose name the public is well acquainted, on account of certain odious litigations. *He is not now resident in England.*—*Duke of Devonshire*, suddenly, at Devonshire-house, his Grace William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, and Baron Clifford, which last title he possessed in right of his mother. His Grace was a Knight of the Garter, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Derby, and L.L.D. He was born Dec. 24, 1748; succeeded his father, October 2, 1774; married first, the 5th of June, 1774, Lady Georgiana Spencer (sister of the present Earl Spencer), by whom he had issue two daughters, Georgiana, married to Viscount Morpeth, and Henrietta, and one son, William George, Marquis of Hartington, who was born at Paris; his consort dying in 1806, he married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Forster. His Grace is succeeded in his honours and fortune by his son, William George, Marquis of Hartington, who was recently of Trinity college Cambridge. The duke had long been considered as one of the chief props of what has been generally styled the Whig Party in this country: he was a firm supporter of the principles maintained by Mr. Fox. The duke, we believe, very rarely, if ever, expressed his sentiments in parliament, and was always considered as a steady adherent to the monarchical form of our constitution. He was of a grave turn in private life, yet not insensible of humour, and of a very hospitable temper. He was fond

of the society of men of wit and distinguished talents, and the company whom he assembled at his magnificent seat of Chatsworth, as well as at Chiswick, and in town, would have been conspicuous in any age for parts and information.—Rev. J. Garrett, M.A. master of the grammar-school at Chudleigh, and vicar of Culmstock, Devon.—At Newstead-abbey, after a short illness, the hon. Mrs. Gordon Byron, mother of the right hon. Lord Byron, and a lineal descendant of the Marquis of Huntley and the Princess Annabella Stuart, daughter of James I. of Scotland.—At his residence near Islington, aged 78, Robert Milne, Esq.; architect, planner and constructor of Blackfriars Bridge.—The right hon. General Fox (brother to the late right hon. Charles James Fox), governor of Portsmouth, colonel of the 10th regiment of foot, paymaster of the widows' pensions, &c. This gallant officer suffered a long and painful illness, which he bore with the utmost fortitude.—At Doncaster, Lieut.-General James Sowerby, of the royal invalid artillery.—Thomas Cain, Esq.; of Thoydon, Garnon, Epping.—At Barnham-house, near Gloucester, Sir Charles Hotham, bart. of South Dalton and Ebberton-lodge, Yorkshire.—In Park street, the hon. Mrs. Andrew Foley.—At Bracondale, near Norwich, in his 25th year, Thomas Bedingfield, Esq.; late first lieutenant of H.M.S. La Loire, and son to F. Bedingfield, formerly of Ditchingham, Norfolk.—The Rev. W. Davis, of Cerne, Dorset, by whose death the following livings become vacant: Cerne, Shapwick, and Alton, Dorset, and Tretyre, Herefordshire.—At Bath, William Fawkener, Esq.; secretary to his majesty's most hon. privy council.—At Stocks-house, Herts, aged 86, W. Hayton, Esq.—At his house in Baker street, Thomas Esdaile, Esq.; Hamborough merchant, Lothbury.—On the 26th June, on board his majesty's ship Caledonia, Mr. William Barlow, midshipman, in the 12th year of his age, the second son of Sir George Barlow, bart. governor of Madras. His death was occasioned by a fall from the mast head of that ship. He was buried at Cadiz with military honours, and his funeral attended by Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, bart. and all the officers of the Caledonia.—A few days ago, the wonderful Mrs. Anne Moore (the fasting woman), of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, who existed four years without eating, and nearly three years without drinking even so much as a glass of water; she was 50 years of age. Many thousands visited this surprising woman, and the learned faculty are completely baffled in all their opinions concerning the possible duration of life, without food, by this very extraordinary instance of continued existence of animation, independent of sustenance.—At the Rainbow coffee-house, London, in the 60th year of his age, Daniel Pulteney, Esq.; one of the senior fellows of King's college, formerly a member of parliament, and collector of the customs of the Island of Dominica, from which situation he retired on account of ill health.—Rev. Charles Molineux, many years rector of Garboldisham, Norfolk.—Aged 69, at his house at Kewdis, Richard Gurney, Esq.; senior partner in the respectable banking firm at Norwich.—Aged 63, George Hogg, Esq.; merchant, of Lynn.—Aged 66, Mr. Edward Wise

man, banker of Diss, Norfolk;—a man of unblemished integrity, and of unostentatious benevolence.—At the vicarage, East Farleigh, Kent, Rev. Henry Friend.—At Walmer, Kent, Rev. T. Timms.—The Rev. Aston Smith, secretary to the Portuguese ambassador; whilst riding in Hyde Park, the horse took fright and ran furiously through Grosvenor-gate, when Mr. Smith was thrown off, and unfortunately fracturing his skull, he expired the next morning.—At Arkesden, in Essex, Rev. John Perkins, vicar of that parish, and rector of Rampton, Cambridgeshire, formerly of Catherine hall, B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771.—Rev. Michael Browne, vicar of Worsstead, and perpetual curate of St. Giles, Norwich. At Knightsbridge, the Rev. John Gamble, rector of Alghamston, and also of Bradwell Juxta Mere in Essex. The former is the gift of the Lord Chancellor; the latter is the valuable living, the presentment to which, on a plea of lapse, caused so extraordinary a sensation throughout that county about ten years ago. The right of presentation, however, now returns to its patron, Rev. Dr. Bate Dudley, who possesses the advowson in fee.—On Sunday se'night died at Mattishall, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Wright, formerly an eminent surgeon at Downham Market.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, STAFF, &c.

War Office, July 30.

10th Foot.—Lieut. gen. hon. Thomas Maitland, from 4th West India regiment, to be colonel, *vice* gen. Fox dec.—30th Foot, Lieut. col. Charles Turner, from Royal West India Rangers, to be lieut. col. without purchase.—Major Norris William Bailey, from Meuron's regiment, to be Major, without purchase, *vice* Hamilton, promoted in Royal West India Rangers.—45th Foot. Capt. H. Stackpole, from 47th foot, to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Drewe, who retires.

Brevet.—To be lieut. colonels in the army. Major W. P. Carroll, serving with the Portuguese army; major P. K. Roche, serving with ditto; major S. F. Whittingham, serving with ditto.—To be majors in the army.—Capt. W. Keith, of the 23d foot, capt. D. McNeil, from 79th foot, he being appointed to serve in Portugal, under lieut. gen. Sir W. C. Beresford, *vice* Bushe deceased; capt. R. J. Harvey, from the 53d foot, *vice* Oliver deceased.

Staff.—Col. J. Brown, of the Royal Staff Corps, to be deputy quarter master general to the forces, *vice* major general Hope; capt. L. Clarke, of the Corps of Waggoners, to be an assistant commissary to the forces in Ireland, *vice* Sir W. Burdett, who resigns.

To be inspecting field officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps in Great Britain, with the rank of lieutenant colonels in the army while so employed.—Col. J. Walker, of late Irish Artillery, *vice* major gen. Deleval; H. Harnage, Esq.; late lieut. col. of the Royals, *vice* major gen. Jenkinson.

Garrison.—General William Earl Harcourt to be governor of Portsmouth, *vice* gen. Fox deceased.—Col. G. Murray, of the 3d Foot Guards, to be lieut. governor of Edinburgh Castle, *vice* major gen. Hope.

Royal Military College.—Major gen. hon. A. Hope to be Governor of the Royal Military College, *vice* the Earl of Harcourt.

War Office, July 33.

His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and behalf of his Majesty, to order the 99th regiment of foot shall in future be styled the 99th or Prince of Wales's Tipperary Regiment.

War Office, August 6.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Capt. G. J. Robarts to be major, without purchase, *vice* Lord C. Manners, promoted in 23d Light Dragoons.—Major Lord C. Manners, from 10th Light Dragoons, to be lieut. col. without purchase, *vice* Ponsonby, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

Brevet.—Lieut. gen. Arthur Viscount Wellington, K. B. to be general in the army in Spain and Portugal only.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

July 27.—Rev. John Goldesborough, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen college, has been presented, by the President and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Slymbridge, in the county of Gloucester.—On Wednesday last Mr. Davy, of Trinity college, and Mr. Hellicar, of Eton, were elected Demies of Magdalen college, and on Thursday the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, M. A. was elected Probationer Fellow of the same society.

CAMBRIDGE.

July 26.—A grace having passed the senate to the following effect: that those to whom the Sunday afternoon turns, and the turns for Christmas day and Good Friday, are assigned, shall, from the beginning of October 1811, to the end of May 1812, provide no other substitute than such as should be appointed in conformity with that grace: the following persons have been elected, each for the month to which his name is affixed: October, Rev. Mr. Wiles, Trinity; November, Rev. Mr. Simeon, King's; December, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Bennet's; January, Rev. Mr. Jones, St. John's; February, Rev. Professor Monk, Trinity; March, Rev. Mr. D'Oyly, Bennet's; April, Rev. Mr. Vince, King's; May, Rev. Mr. Jackson, St. John's.

July 26.—On Monday, the commemoration at Caius College was observed with the due ceremonies. The speech on the progress of medicine was spoken by John Kentworthy Walker, Esq.; a medical graduate of that seminary, and who, we understand, is a practitioner at Leicester. The diffident but able manner in which he delivered the speech, as well as the profundity of his arguments, was well adapted to the numerous and literary audience which he addressed. He refuted with ability the arguments of the French philosophers, that the power of the Galvanic plates varied as the cube root of their number.—The feast usually observed in commemoration of the founder, was in every respect compatible with the munificence of that college.

August 16.—Mr. Thomas Hatch, of King's college, is admitted a Fellow of that society.

NATIONAL DEBT.

An account of the reduction of the National Debt, from 1st. Aug. 1786, to the 1st. Aug. 1811 :

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	£180,345,602
Transferred by Land tax re- deemed	23,833,476
Ditto by Life Annuities pur- chased	1,449,990
On account of Great Britain	£205,629,068
Ditto of Ireland	8,394,814
Ditto Imperial Loan	1,176,938
Ditto of Loan to Portugal	92,534
Total	£215,293,354

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Aug. 20, 1811.

THE export of the fruits, such as raisins, figs, grapes, lemons, oranges, &c. &c. as also of wines from Malaga, will be permitted by the French on payment of 10 per cent. on their value. We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the following vessels from India, viz :—The *Arniston*, Wexford, Elphinstone, Cuffinells, Woodford, Alfred, and Winchelsea; left China 14th February. The *Thomas Grenville*, and *Earl St. Vincent*, from Bengal. The *Exeter*, from Bombay. The *Ceylon* and *Windham*, from Ceylon. The *Jamaica fleet* is likewise arrived, but the want of a sale for export of their cargoes, causes the sugar market to be uncommonly dull, as is that of coffee, cotton, &c. &c.

On the 26th July, the commissioners of the customs at St. Petersburg, advertised for sale, the following *confiscated British goods*, viz. :—

<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
205,594 Cotton wool, net value	27,000
24,950 Red sandal	15,000
15,160 Blue ditto	45,800
11,080 Files, &c.	1,500
960 Nails	6,000
3,500 Cinnamon	13,000
18,100 Nutmegs	36,000
17,312 Coffee	20,000
5,039 Indigo	75,000
733,740 Unrefined Sugar	498,200
67,850 Rice	13,500

The late considerable failures of most respectable merchants at Liverpool, Glasgow, and London, has caused a universal stagnation in public credit in the city, and although money is plenty in the market, yet discount of bills is difficult to obtain, unless those of the very first class, and that principally done by the money brokers.

Wine continues scarce and dear; the present prices are, viz. Red port, £112 to £115 per pipe; Lisbon, £96 to £100; Madeira, £90 to £120 per ditto; Vidonia, or Tene-riffe, £78 to £80; Calceavella, £95 to £100 per ditto; Sherry, £88 to £100 per butt; Mountain, £75 to £80, and Claret, £70 to £90 per hoghead.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—The harvest is extremely forward, almost every wheat field cleared, and certainly every kind of grain has been carted in excellent order. In some parts of the kingdom it is said the wheats are damaged by the mildew, but this county has escaped pretty well. Some pieces of barley which were laid down with clover, are not fit for the barn at present. Here the turnips are good, yet in some places the plants did not stand. Seed tares are very scarce, and most likely will be extremely dear. The markets for flour keep advancing. Potatoes, where taken up, yield well.

Warwick.—The harvest (with the exception of a few beans) is completely housed. The wheat, though not equal in quality with last year, is in general good; the crops heavy, and several fine samples have found their way to market. The mildew attached only to the situations where the grain was lodged, or the free circulation of air interrupted by hedges or hedge-row timber. The lent tillage of every kind yields an abundant crop, except barley on the clays, which are ill calculated for its production, and on which they have generally failed.—Turnips never looked healthier or freer from insect, and begin to bottom kindly. Wool, stationary and but little in demand, much below the last year's prices. Trade in general very flat.—Grass in abundance,—stock in request.

Suffolk.—The harvest is going on well. The wheats are somewhat improved by the rains, but are, at a certainty, very light. Barley is blighted in many parts, and will not be so good a crop as was expected. Oats will be an abundant crop. Peas and beans will be a light crop. Turnips are well planted, and will be good; are hoeing out, and look healthy and well. We shall nearly finish harvest by the middle of next week; our lamb fair is attended with the greatest quantity of lambs ever remembered; are very fine, and, on the first day, fetched high prices; on the second day, were something cheaper. The lambs have every advantage in appearance, owing to the fineness of the weather.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between July 20 and August 20, 1811, with the Attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTS.

- Archer, J. Chesham, Buckingham, baker. *Att.* Stevens, Sun Gardens, Aldermanbury.
- Abrahams, E. Bedford, silversmith. *Att.* Harris, Castle street, Houndsditch.
- Anderson, W. Church street, Bethnal Green, dealer. *Att.* Hughes, Newate street.
- Arrowsmith, W. and J. Prescott, Brewers. *Att.* Windle, Bedford row.
- Bishop, E. Bristol, tape-manufacturer. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn square.
- Butler, B. Painswick, Gloucester, clothier. *Att.* Whitcombe, Sergeant's Inn.
- Barber, T. Bathaston, Somerset, dealer. *Att.* Highmoor and Co. Bush lane, Cannon street.
- Jarnett, T. Wheedon Beck, Northampton, butcher. *Att.* Kinderly and Co. Gray's Inn.
- Boid, J. Portsea, green-grocer. *Att.* Shelton, Sessions House, London.
- Bradby, J. Milford, Wilts, timber-merchant. *Att.* Lowten, Temple.
- Byrne, J. Broad street, insurance-broker. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. Haton court, Threadneedle street.
- Bowd, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, under-writer. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Old Jewry.
- Becker, P. Dover, meal-man. *Att.* Corran, Lyon's Inn.
- Burton, G. New City Chambers, insurance-broker. *Att.* Hearden and Co. Corbet court, Gracechurch street.
- Bilby, W. Hart street, Bloomsbury, builder. *Att.* Lee, Three Crane court, Southwark.
- Budd, J. and T. James, Snow's Fields, Bermondsey, coal dealers. *Att.* Webb, St. Thomas's, Southwark.
- Bell, C. F. and R. F. Bell, Oxford street, linen-draper. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton street.
- Barnes, F. Shepton Mallett, Somerset, baker. *Att.* King, Bedford row.
- Bryan, T. sen. Bampton, Oxford, shop-keeper. *Att.* Sherwin, St. James's street, Bedford row.
- Bishop, R. Bow, Middlesex, jeweller. *Att.* Bennett, New Buildings, Wyck street.
- Barns, T. and J. Sifton, Blackrod, Lancaster, callico-printers. *Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
- Battye, C. and T. Pilgrim, Laurence Pountney hill, brokers. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Old Jewry.
- Coles, J. Hornway street, Oxford street, jeweller. *Att.* Mayhew, St. James's Inn.
- Crowne, G. Biston, Stafford, linen-praper. *Att.* Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.
- Champion, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, under-writer, and Snow hill, tea-dealer. *Att.* Lowless and Co. Midre's court, Poultry.
- Carier, R. Stephen street, St. Pancras, carpenter. *Att.* Benton, Union street, Southwark.
- Clegg, A. Fallowthorpe, Lancashire, inn-keeper. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery lane.
- Cypson, C. Hackney road, dealer. *Att.* Mayhew, St. James's Inn.
- Campbell, E. Oswestry, Salop, leather-dresser. *Att.* Baxters and Co. Furnival's Inn.
- Clark, J. P. Stratford-upon-Avon, linen-draper. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Bedford row.
- Crawford, R. Lambeth, victualler. *Att.* Hughes and Co. Temple.
- Clark, G. Marchmont street, Brunswick square, plumber. *Att.* Palmer, Gray's Inn.
- Dangle, J. Charlstown, Cornwall, merchant. *Att.* Boszon, Plymouth Dock.
- Dunkirley, J. Pitt bank, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
- Duxbury, J. Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery lane.
- Dande, J. Longport, Somerset, corn-factor. *Att.* Wallington, Aldersgate street.
- Dufrene, C. and J. Penay, Nottingham, haberdashers. *Att.* Kinderly and Co. Gray's Inn.
- Dukes, T. Raichiff Highway, shop-seller. *Att.* Walker, Lincoln's Inn.
- Dean, A. Old street, c. schmaker, *Att.* Jesse, Farnival's Inn.
- Eginton, W. R. Handsworth, Stafford, painter on glass. *Att.* Baxters and Co. Furnival's Inn.
- Every, S. Bethnal green, merchant. *Att.* Harrison, Salter's Hall court.
- English, T. E. Great Marlow, Bucks, shop-keeper. *Att.* Ellison and Co. White Hart court, Gracechurch street.
- Fleet, J. Mill street, Lambeth, miller. *Att.* Fowler, Clement's Inn.
- Freemag, J. Dyer's court, Aldermanbury, warehouse-man. *Att.* Poacock, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Greenland, J. A. Lamb's Conduit street, haberdasher. *Att.* Farren, Church court, Lothbury.
- Greco, G. S. Bristol, accountant. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
- Greaves, J. Gloucester buildings Surrey, insurance-broker. *Att.* Farlow, Houeverie street.
- Hardwick, C. Wolverhampton, lock-smith. *Att.* Smart, Red Lion square.
- Homer, R. Rowley, Regis, Stafford, victualler. *Att.* Williams, Quality court, Chancery lane.
- Hill, J. Misson, Lincolnshire, mason. *Att.* Clarke and Co. Castle court, Budge row.
- Hodgetts, G. Birmingham, button-maker. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn.
- Henry, A. Finsbury square, merchant. *Att.* Shaws and Co. Tudor street, Blackfriars.
- Hind, R. Skipton, York, shop-keeper. *Att.* Heeles, Staple Inn.
- Hucker, J. jun. Midleroy, Somerset, jobber. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
- Hockley, T. Mincing lane, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Cophall Court, Throgmorton street.
- Herbert, E. T. and R. C. Penfold, West Smithfield, blacking manufacturers. *Att.* Sydall, Aldersgate Street.
- Hay, N. George's street, Portman square, baker. *Att.* Upstone, Charles street, Cavendish square.
- Hoswell, J. Liverpool, dealer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
- Hopper, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hosier. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane.
- Hitchin, A. Wydnubury, Cheshire, cheese-factor. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street.
- Jackson, W. Knottingly, York, lime-burner. *Att.* Blake-lock and Co. Temple.
- Jackson, S. and J. Kirby, Lancaster, paper-makers. *Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
- Knocken, C. Bell lane, Spitalfields, sugar-refiner. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Southwark.
- Kendal, R. Old Change, warehouse-man. *Att.* Tobie and Co. Crane court, Fleet street.
- Kay, J. Cheetham, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Kay and Co. Manchester.
- Land, J. Exeter, confectioner. *Att.* Collett and Co. Chancery lane.
- Lude, J. Stock, Essex, grocer. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.
- Leck, T. Upton, Chester, and P. Beck, Salford, common-brewer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery lane.
- Lloyd, J. Woolwich, cheesemonger. *Att.* Clutton and Co. St. Thomas's street, Southwark.
- Leigh, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton buildings.
- Ludeman, G. Fore street, Limehouse, baker. *Att.* Quallett, Prince's place, Bermondsey.
- Mawson, J. Bradford, York, tea-dealer. *Att.* Nettelfold, Norfolk street, Strand.
- Motley, T. J. Hardy, and W. Heard, Bristol, iron-mongers. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane.
- M'Googh, J. Chester, linen-drape. *Att.* Philpot and Co. Temple.
- Masters, G. Vauxhall, malster. *Att.* Field and Co. Clifford's Inn.
- Miles, D. Southampton row, fancy-trimming maker. *Att.* Smith, Token-house yard.
- Meggett, J. Selby, York, grocer. *Att.* Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn.
- Meeres, J. Kingsland road, victualler. *Att.* Loxley, Cheapside.
- Matthews, P. Cophall court, merchant. *Att.* Allan, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
- Mather, P. Manchester, machine-maker. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
- McCreery, S. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John street, Bedford row.
- Morris, W. Bolton, Lancaster, muslin-manufacturer. *Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
- Marsden, S. Manchester, dry-salter. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
- Murray, J. Nottingham, hosier. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
- Noble, B. Bedford, tailor. *Att.* Jepson, Castle street, Holborn.
- Nicholls, T. Plymouth, merchant. *Att.* Lamb, Princes street.
- Patton, J. Walthamstow, Essex, merchant. *Att.* Vandecom and Co. Bush lane, Cannon street.
- Picher, G. Hythe, Kent, spirit-merchant. *Att.* Barnes, Clifford's Inn.
- Peltier, J. Duke street, Middlesex, merchant. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Old Jewry.
- Richmond, T. G. Rotherhithe, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Cophall court, Throgmorton street.
- Reddish, R. St. James's street, wine merchant. *Att.* Richardson and Co. New Inn.
- Roberts, T. Strand, silversmith. *Att.* Searle, Fetter lane

Middleale, C. Liverpool, boot-maker. *Att.* Battye, Chan-
cery lane.
Robinson, J. Maiden lane, Covent garden, vintner. *Att.*
Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Read, J. Gospel ooth, Tipton, Stafford, iron-master. *Att.*
Bolton and Co. Temple.
Solomon, D. Sun-square, Whitechapel, weaver. *Att.*
Harris, Castle street, Houndsditch.
Scott, W. Lloyd's coffee house, insurance-broker. *Att.*
Bunt and Co. Old Bethlehem.
Saley, J. Beckley, Saxe, shopkeeper. *Att.* Reardon
and Co. Corbets court, Gracechurch street.
Salmon, R. Tavistock street, Covent garden, linen draper.
Att. Robinson, Half-moon street, Piccadilly.
Stead, S. Leeds, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Sykes and Co.
New inn.
Swinbourn, G. Catterick, York, inn-holder. *Att.* Black-
ston Symon's inn.
Sanderson, M. Millington, York, corn-factor. *Att.*
Evan, Hutton garden.
Stracy, W. Fleet street, silk-mercer. *Att.* Swann, New
Basinghall street.
Shaw, S. Rawood, Lancaster, callico printer. *Att.* Swain
and Co. Old Jewry.
Shaw, S. Branswick, under-writer. *Att.* Atkinson and
Co. Great Winchester street.
Scott, J. Helwicks place, St. George's Fields, warfingers.
Att. Lys, Took's court, Chancery lane.
Salter, T. Bagnidge Wells, victualler. *Att.* Pearson and
Co. Stagle inn.
Temple, S. Jarrow, Durham, ship-builder. *Att.* Atkin-
son and Co. Chancery lane.
Thornborrow, R. Jux. Kendal, Westmoreland, linen-
draper. *Att.* Caton and Co. Aldersgate street.
Turner, C. Millbank street, Westminster, colour-maker.
Att. Fims, Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy square.
Warrenell, M. Force hall, Ingatestone, Essex, merchant.
Att. Pearson Temple.
Wilson, J. Crutched friars, merchant. *Att.* Hickett,
Old Bethlehem.
Weddell, J. G. and J. Lloyd, Fencourt, Fenchurch street,
corn factors. *Att.* Bruce, Billiter square.
Wilson, J. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Blackstock, Tem-
ple.
Webberley, J. Manchester, draper. *Att.* Longdill and
Co. Gray's inn.
Whitaker, J. Salford, Lancaster, cotton twist dealer.
Att. Ellis, Chancery lane.
Wright, J. B. Liverpool, stationer. *Att.* Blackstock,
Temple.
Warren, E. and L. Smith, Austin friars, merchant. *Att.*
Roberts, Ely place.
Watts, T. and T. Combmartin, Devon, corn-dealers.
Att. Price, Lincoln's inn.
Waugh, J. Lamb's Conduit street, haberdasher. *Att.*
Farren, Church court, Louthbury.
Waite, J. and W. Sloan, Manchester, millwrights. *Att.*
Cloughton and Co. Warrington.
Webb, S. C. Bath, money-scrivener. *Att.* Longdill and
Co. Gray's inn.

CERTIFICATES.

Andrews, J. jun. Hot Wells, Gloucester, coachmaker.
Amesnick, T. Turnham green, merchant.
Allen, A. Bedford, fellmonger.
Ashton, R. Belford, Devon, linen-draper.
Ackland, H. Leadshead market, provision merchant.
Allen, R. Manchester, grocer.
Bailey, J. and R. Salford, Lancashire, silk-manufacturer. *Att.*
Berry, M. Barnsley, York, grocer.
Berry, J. Norwich, printer.
Bramley, J. Halifax, merchant.
Bovington, S. Vine street, St. Martin's lane, victualler.
Bell, C. Cross lane, wine-merchant.
Blanchard, W. Seven Dials, dealer in paper and re-
ggs.
Bourdillon, B. Walthamstow, insurance-broker.
Bignell, W. Great St. Helens, broker.
Bennett, A. M. Devonshire street, Queen square, insu-
rance-broker.
Bellamy, W. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, tailor.
Budden, W. and H. Pyenhall, Friday street, grocers.
Capstick, J. Lancaster, cabinet-maker.
Crumack, A. Cartleton Moor, Lancaster, corn-dealer.
Charlton, H. Oxford, dealer in corn.
Coates, T. and G. Cass, Bucklersbury, wine and brandy
merchants.
Coombe, W. Scott's yard, Bash lane, merchant.
Clarke, H. Liverpool, merchant.
Curtis, T. Beverley, York, tanner.
Cass, G. Jun. Ware, Hertford, optician.
Connolly, J. St. Catherine's, ship-chandler.
Dingwall, P. Ludgatehill, grocer.
Duckford, W. Great Peter street, baker.
De Jongh, M. and J. Hart street, Crutched friars, mer-
chant.

Delamore, W. Liverpool, corn-dealer.
Daigairns, P. Liverpool, merchant.
Dodd, G. Vauxhall place, surveyor.
Duckworth, J. Manchester, ale-house keeper.
English, T. Hull, ship-builder.
Ewart, J. Cross lane, wine-merchant.
Ernshaw, R. Manchester, cotton-merchant.
Fawson, T. Covent garden, hotel-keeper.
Forbes, J. Liverpool, merchant.
Francis, T. and A. Weir, Swan's, a. shop-keepers.
Ford, R. Bristol, rope-manufacturer.
Graham, J. Carlisle, joiner and cabinet maker.
Greenhaw, W. Manchester, merchant.
Goodwin, W. H. Liverpool, timber-merchant.
Greig, J. Charles street, Hamstead road, baker.
Guest, J. W. D. Kingston upon Thames, grocer.
Gibson, E. and C. P. Whitaker, Great St. Helens, mer-
chant.
Goldston, J. Great Prescott street, merchant.
Greaves, J. jun. Copthall court, insurance broker.
Glover, J. Liverpool, shoe maker.
Hayward, J. Great Suffolk street, Charing cross, car-
penter.
Hartley, R. Langford, Lancaster, callico-manufacturer.
Hall, R. W. Clement's lane, merchant.
Hoffam, W. H. Limehouse, ship-chandler.
Hobson, B. Scotland yard, wine-merchant.
Hockey, jun. St. Martin's, Somerset, cheese dealer.
Harrison, J. Southwark, Durham, ship-owner.
Hickcox, J. Worthen, draper.
Jones, H. S. Buene's Ayres, merchant.
Ingle, T. Oxford street, hosier.
Johnson, R. Lane's end, Stafford, earthen-ware manu-
facturer.
Jones, J. Davies' street, Hanover square, upholster.
Kenworthy, C. and R. Stainland, York, cotton-spinners.
Leach, J. Turnham green, shopkeeper.
Lapraik, G. B. Hogshead street, cheesemonger.
Long, P. Mersey, Cheshire, tanner.
Middlehurst, A. J. Wigan, corn-dealer.
Macleod, T. F. Tokenhouse yard, merchant.
Mildred, E. Mervic, Gloucester, inn-holder.
Moss, A. B. R. hands, Herts, plumber and glazier.
Mason, J. 's' Wood, Lancashire, shopkeeper.
Monk, D. J. Camden town, dealer.
Murray, W. Pall-mall court, tailor.
Morris, I. Cardiff, merchant.
Orrey, J. B. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, grocer.
Paine, J. Bristol, druggist.
Porter, W. and J. York, skimmers.
Pretvian, W. Whitechapel, High street, cooper.
Page, S. St. Martin's church yard, dealer.
Paisley, H. St. Martin's court, jeweller.
Pyer, J. Bristol, druggist.
Porter, N. Birmingham, factor.
Parkinson, T. Liverpool, currier.
Page, W. T. and J. Bailey, Dock head, brewers.
Percy, T. Canterbury, brazer.
Pausier, M. Huddersfield, York, shoe-maker.
Paisgrave, T. Bennet street, Blackfriars, insurance-broker.
Quinciet, C. Liverpool, broker.
Rowlandson, T. and J. Bates, Cheapside, merchants.
Randall, J. Dean street, St. Anne, upholsterer.
Robson, J. Manchester, victualler.
Rexworthy, W. St. James's market, wine-merchant.
Rusby, J. Skinner street, mangle-maker.
Ray, F. Upper Thames street, stationer.
Rawlins, N. A. and T. Bagot, Liverpool, merchants.
Smith, R. Old City chambers, merchant.
Sparks, J. Buckingham street, Strand, scrivener.
Spragg, J. Great St. Thomas Apostle, stationer.
Shaw, R. Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, merchant.
Shewen, E. Threadneedle street, coffee-house keeper.
Saunders, R. Croydon, Surrey, cow keeper.
Siewers, H. E. Hackney road, merchant.
Sturley, T. Swaffham, Norfolk, upholster.
Senior, R. Bristol, clothier.
Sims, J. Neath, Glamorgan, victualler.
Scott, T. and W. Jordan, St. Pancras, builder.
Smith, J. Bridgewater square, lapidary.
Swan, W. jun. Liverpool, merchant.
Stale, P. Charles street, Hamstead road, coach-smith.
Togwell, T. Horsham, Sussex, tanner.
Thomas, C. Phillip lane, factor.
Urquhart, W. Lloyd's coffee-house, merchant.
Veigher, J. F. Angel court, Throgmorton street, mer-
chant.
Vorley, R. K. Thrapstone, Northampton, shopkeeper.
Wilson, D. Mayport, cotton manufacturer.
Whitworth, W. Sowerby, York, cotton manufacturer.
Worrall, J. Manchester, silk dresser.
Welford, J. Old South Sea House, insurance-broker.
Welsh, R. and G. Liverpool, brokers.
Wilson, H. and J. Lightfoot, Nottingham, hosiers.
Yellerley, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

1811.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July 27	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 4	7 0
Aug. 3	5 7	5 8	6 8	6 6	7 0
10	6 0	5 10	6 4	6 4	6 8
17	6 0	5 10	6 2	6 4	6 8

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

July 27	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 4	6 8
Aug. 3	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 4	6 8
10	5 4	5 6	6 4	6 4	6 8
17	5 4	5 6	6 4	6 4	6 8

		St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
		Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
July 27	17 15 0	4 0 0	7 12 0	3 18 0	
Aug. 3	7 14 0	3 18 0	7 10 0	3 12 0	
10	7 12 0	3 16 0	7 10 0	3 10 0	
17	7 10 0	3 15 0	7 8 0	3 10 0	

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23d.	Flat Ordinary — 18d.
Dressing Hides 21	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 36
Crop Hides for cut. 22	Ditto, 50 to 70 — 42

TALLOW.* London Average per stone of 8lbs.
3s. 7½d. Soap, yellow, 80s.; mottled, 90s.; curd,
94s. Candles, per dozen, 11s. 6d; moulds, 12s. 6d.

July 27	6,207	quarters.	Average	85s. 3½d.
Aug. 3	6,340	—	—	85 4
10	9,235	—	—	87 10½
17	10,602	—	—	88 6

July 27	18,546	sacks.	Average	74s. 3½d.
Aug. 3	17,652	—	—	74 3
10	14,181	—	—	76 10½
17	2,8664	—	—	83 4½

		Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quartern.	
		4s. 5d.	2s. 2½d.	1s. 1½d.			
July 27	4 5	2 2½	1 1½				
Aug. 3	4 5	2 2½	1 1½				
10	4 8	2 4	1 2				
17	4 8	2 4	1 2				

* The highest price of the market.

		Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
		45s. 0d. to 48s. 0d.		46s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.	
July 27	44 6	47 6	48 0	54 6	
Aug. 3	44 0	46 6	49 6	53 6	
17	45 0	48 6	49 0	55 0	

* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	5 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Direction by Leslie's Hygrom.
July 21	57	57	56	29,79	0	Rain
22	61	66	56	30,01	29	Fair
23	55	70	61	,04	46	Fair
24	62	72	55	,16	69	Fair
25	60	73	63	,17	60	Fair
26	66	73	67	,25	46	Fair
27	66	71	67	,21	62	Fair
28	68	85	68	,02	86	Fair
29	66	74	60	29,95	61	Fair
30	58	68	51	30,15	58	Cloudy
31	61	67	56	,06	46	Cloudy
Aug. 1	57	69	60	,01	48	Fair
2	59	76	64	29,85	66	Fair
3	60	74	60	,70	62	Fair
4	56	69	62	,76	36	Fair
5	57	66	57	,69	30	Showery
6	57	66	50	,55	10	Rain
7	54	69	51	,68	70	Fair
8	56	64	53	,45	0	Thunder
9	55	60	54	,55	0	Showery
10	54	59	50	,85	29	Cloudy
11	50	62	51	30,10	36	Fair
12	52	66	59	,16	40	Fair
13	60	73	58	,16	36	Fair
14	55	68	55	,29	60	Fair
15	56	68	58	,24	61	Fair
16	60	66	54	,01	32	Cloudy
17	55	71	57	,11	72	Fair
18	59	72	60	,18	56	Fair
19	63	68	58	29,70	32	Stormy
20	62	67	54	,92	39	Showery

Prices Current, August 20th, 1811.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	1 8 0	to	0 0 0	Lead, white.....ton	45 0 0	to	0 0 0
Ditto pearl.....	1 5 0		1 8 0	Logwood chips.....ton	13 0 0		14 0 0
Barilla.....	1 12 0		1 14 0	Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	5 0 0		5 15 0
Brandy, Cognac.....gal.	1 5 0		1 10 0	Mahogany.....ft.	0 1 5		0 1 11
Camphire, refined.....lb.	0 5 3		0 0 0	Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar	20 0 0		21 0 0
Ditto unrefined.....cwt.	14 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto spermaceti.....ton	112 0 0		0 0 0
Cochineal, garbled.....lb.	1 11 0		1 15 0	Ditto whale.....	57 0 0		40 0 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0 5 0		0 6 6	Ditto Florence, ½ chest	3 10 0		4 10 0
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	3 1 0		3 5 0	Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	0 19 0		0 0 0
Ditto ordinary.....	1 16 0		2 4 0	Raisins, bloom.....cwt.	4 0 0		7 0 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1 3		0 1 6	Rice, Carolina.....	1 4 0		1 10 0
Ditto Jamaica.....	0 1 0		0 1 1	Rum, Jamaica.....gal.	0 4 4		0 6 6
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 0 11		0 1 1	Ditto Leeward Island	0 3 6		0 4 0
Ditto East-India.....	0 0 7		0 0 10	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3 8 0		3 10 0
Currants, Zant.....cwt.	3 0 0		3 15 0	Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	1 15 0		3 5 0
Elephants' Teeth.....	22 0 0		26 0 0	Silk, raw, Ditto....	1 17 0		2 5 0
Scrivelloes.....	6 10 0		9 0 0	Tallow, English.....cwt.	0 0 0		0 0 0
Flax, Riga.....ton	78 0 0		82 0 0	Ditto, Russia, white..	2 18 0		0 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	70 0 0		74 0 0	Ditto....., yellow..	3 2 0		3 3 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	7 5 0		0 0 0	Tar, Stockholm.....bar.	2 0 0		0 0 0
Geneva, Hollands.....gal.	0 19 6		1 5 0	Tin in blocks.....cwt.	8 10 0		0 0 0
Ditto English.....lb.	0 12 6		0 14 0	Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.	0 0 6		0 0 11
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6 10 0		7 0 0	Ditto Virginia.....	0 0 6½		0 0 8½
Hemp, Riga.....ton	72 0 0		75 0 0	Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	9 10 0		0 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	74 0 0		78 0 0	Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	38 0 0		39 0 0
Hops.....bag	3 10 0		5 5 0	Wine, Red Port.....pipel	105 0 0		115 0 0
Indigo, Caracca.....lb.	0 9 6		0 12 6	Ditto Lisbon.....	96 0 0		100 0 0
Ditto East-India.....	0 3 9		0 11 6	Ditto Madeira.....	90 0 0		120 0 0
Iron, British bars, ..ton	16 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto Vidonia.....	78 0 0		80 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	26 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto Calceavella.....	95 0 0		100 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	23 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto Sherry.....butt.	88 0 0		100 0 0
Lead in pigs.....fod.	29 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto Mountain.....	75 0 0		80 0 0
Ditto red.....ton	33 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto Claret.....hogs.	70 0 0		90 0 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 28-4 — Ditto at sight, 27-10 — Rotterdam, 8-13 — Hamburgh, 25-6 — Altona, 25-7 — Paris, 1 day's date, 18-2 — Ditto, 2 us. 18-6 — Madrid in paper — Ditto eff. — Cadiz, in paper — Cadiz, eff. 45-½ — Bilboa — Palermo, per oz. 125s. — Leghorn, 58 — Genoa, 54 — Venice, eff. 52 — Naples, 42 — Lisbon, 67 — Oporto, 67 — Dublin, per cent. 10½ — Cork, ditto 104.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th July, to 20th August, 1811.

1811.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Exchq. B.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Accts.	Omnium.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
July 22	22	63	62	62	79	79	—	16:13. 16	16d	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	par 3p	—	62½	—	—
23	23	63	62	62	79	79	—	do	1	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	31p	—	63	—	—
24	24	63	62	62	79	79	—	do	1	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	5p	—	62½	—	—
25	25	62½	62	62	79	79	—	15:11. 16	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
26	26	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
27	27	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
28	28	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
29	29	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
30	30	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
31	31	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
Aug 1	1	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
2	2	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
3	3	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
4	4	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
5	5	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
6	6	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
7	7	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
8	8	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
9	9	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
10	10	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
11	11	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
12	12	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
13	13	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
14	14	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
15	15	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
16	16	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
17	17	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
18	18	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
19	19	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—
20	20	63	62	62	79	79	91	do	—	—	—	12p	12p	—	—	—	—	—	62½	—	—

Premiums of Insurance, August 20th, 1811.
(Brit. ships), ret. 5l. — Jamaica to U. S. of America.
 At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.
 — return 6l. — To East-Indies, our and home.
 — East-Indies to London — Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
 At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.
 At 25 gs. Newfoundland, to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

London
 At 1 g. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
 At 1½ gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth.
 At 2 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, &c. — From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.
 — Bengal, Madras, or China.
 At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, — Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in August, 1811, (to the 25th) at the Offices of Mr. Scott, 23, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £1177. 10s. exclusive of the last Half Yearly dividend of £22. 10s. per Share clear — Grand Junction, £190. £170. £168. £170. — Kenet and Avon, £33. £32. — Rochdale, £52. Ex dividend of £1. — Peak Forest, £75, with dividend of £2. — Union, £80 — Dudley, £53. Ex dividend £1. — West-India Dock Stock, £153. Ex half yearly dividend £5. — London Dock Stock, £119. — Ditto Scrip, £18. £17. 10s. premium — Commercial Dock Old Shares, £150, with New Share attached. — Rock, 7s. premium. — East-London Water-Works, £107. — Grand Junction Water-Works, £7. 7s. £6. £5. 5s. £4. 10s. premium. — Strand Bridge, £19. discount to £20. 10s. — London Flour Company, £10. 10s. — Dover-Street-Road, £13. discount. — Basingstoke, £21. — London Institution, £63. — Albion Assurance, £51. 15s. — Covent Garden Theatre New Shares, £485.